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The Bombay Gazette

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S BULL DOG BOTTLING OF BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT CAN BE HAD AT All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W A Wheler	29th Nov.
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 800.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6844	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	17th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 693. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

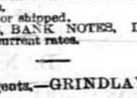
STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 26th November, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY the 27th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th December.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about 29th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th November, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

QUEEN'S ROAD SHOW ROOMS.

No. 5-12.

AGENTS: LAURIE & MARNER, LD., COACH BUILDERS, LONDON.

JUST LANDED

FRESH STOCK of Carriages, New and Second-hand, by well-known London Builders. Some of them are suitable for Native States for immediate use at the Delhi Durbar.

CARRIAGE REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

It is conducted under the immediate supervision of an experienced English Foreman, and all Repairs will be executed.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.

Best English-made Carriages are hired out with Pair and Single Horses.

PEGAMOID CLOTH.

We hold Agency and got in stock varieties of cloth suitable for lining Sofas and Chairs and trimming Carriages. Inspection invited.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & SONS.

MEDICAL GALVANISM

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES' IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY, and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR, price 42s., for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY and EXHAUSTION, &c.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

COLD WEATHER DELICACIES NOW ARRIVING.

ENGLISH STILTON'S Prize Dairy.
ENGLISH-PICKLED PORK, Legs and Bellies.
ENGLISH PICKLED OX-TONGUES.
ENGLISH OX-TONGUES IN JELLY.
ENGLISH HAMS, Home-Cured Pale Cumberland.
ENGLISH BACON, Real Wiltshire.
ENGLISH XMAS PUDDINGS, 2, 4 and 6 lbs. each.
ENGLISH MINCE MEAT.
ENGLISH COBNUTS.

LOCH FYNE HERRINGS, in Kegs of 50 each.

TURKEY FIGS, FRENCH PLUMS, MALTA GRAPES, BRAZIL NUTS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. Royans Victoria. " à la Tomate. " Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

JEWELLERY.

NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
NEW DESIGNS in Buckles
NEW DESIGNS in Studs, Lucks, and Solitaires
NEW DESIGNS in Coat and Vest Buttons
NEW DESIGNS in Ladies' Jewelled Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelet Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Watch Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Signet Guard and Gem Ring
NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Silver Pencils
NEW DESIGNS in Charms, Pendants &c.
NEW DESIGNS in Gun Metal Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Silver Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Electro-plated Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Cutlery, Spoons, and Forks
NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

MARCKS & CO. LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND

CATERERS,

HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

SPECIAL COLD DISHES

FOR DINNER PARTIES

SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.

MENUS ARRANGED

AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to					Payable at death, or in			Age next Birthday
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48	8	36	6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49	4	36	14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50	0	37	7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50	12	38	0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51	8	38	10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52	5	39	4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53	2	39	15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54	0	40	10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54	14	41	5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55	13	42	1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56	13	42	13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57	13	43	10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58	14	44	7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59	15	45	4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61	1	46	2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62	4	47	1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63	8	48	0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64	12	49	0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66	1	50	1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67	6	51	3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68	12	52	5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70	3	53	8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71	11	54	12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73	4	56	1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74	13	57	6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76	7	58	12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.

W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
LAST THREE NIGHTS!
LAST THREE NIGHTS!!
LAST THREE NIGHTS!!!
OF
MR. HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL AND COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE!
OF
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER, FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.

SATURDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER,
THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
"THE MIKADO."

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Doors open 8-30 p.m.
Performance 9 p.m.

The last DOWN LOCAL TRAIN timed to leave CHURCH GATE at mid-night will START 15 minutes LATER and run on to SANTA CRUZ and ANDHERI.

GRAND PROMENADE VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
ESPLANADE BANDSTAND,
FRIDAY, 28TH, NOV. 1902, AT 9 P. M.
IN AID OF THE
POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS' CORONATION FETE FUND.
PATRONS: THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

ADMISSION Re. 1.
Reserved Tables, Annas 8.

The charge for the Tables on the night of the Concert will be Re. 1 each.
Tickets at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Meadows Street, Fort.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE S. S. "WEISENFELS," C. Shed. Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for DELIVERY.

JOHN HAND, Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 27th November, 1902.

LISBOA SCHOLARSHIP IN BOTANY.

VALUE Rs. 30 PER MONTH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above SCHOLARSHIP tenable for one year will be awarded after a Competitive Examination in 1903. The Competition is open to all Medical, Science and Arts Graduates of the Bombay University of not more than three years' standing at the time of the competition, as well as to all Medical Under-Graduates.

The Examination will be held on a day to be hereafter notified out the competitors must send in their applications before 15th January, 1903, to the address of the PRINCIPAL, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Copies of the Rules, giving other particulars, can be obtained from the College Clerk.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M. D., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S., Principal, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, 25th November, 1902.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES invite applications for the LEASE of Lands on the Nagpada Estate for a term of 999 years at such rates as intending purchasers may be prepared to offer. The plots vary in area from 280 square yards and upwards and have been laid out to suit all kinds of building purposes; each plot has a good frontage to a Road.

Offers will be received and considered up to noon on Monday, December 1st, 1902, immediately after which date the plots not disposed of will be put up to auction, subject to certain reserved prices which will be declared on the day of auction, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder at the time of auction.

Plans, conditions, building regulations, and all other, particulars can be obtained from the Engineer of the Board.

An offer received for Plot No. 23 has been accepted and the Plot is not now available.

W. N. SHILSTONE, Secretary.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

AS the demand for accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passenger Traffic to and from the CORONATION DURBAR at DELHI, between the 10th December 1902, and 31st January, 1903, is likely to be very heavy, Intending Passengers are informed that this Company will be unable to provide reserved accommodation on Mail Trains during that period. Adequate accommodation will, however, be allotted to Passengers applying to undersigned in due time.

C. CROMMELIN, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for face massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P. M. Terms, single treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India, post free. Advice and consultation free. Book sent on application.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR A POLICE HOSPITAL WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED IN THE FIRST NAGPADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act made a Police Accommodation Scheme which provides for the construction of Dwellings and Accessory Buildings (intended to be used as a Hospital) for the Police of the City of Bombay on a piece of land estimated to contain an area of 6154 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the first Nagpada Section of the Municipal Ward E of the City of Bombay and forming part of the lands acquired by the said Trustees for the purposes of the first Nagpada Improvement Scheme.

The said piece of land is within the following limits, viz:—

All the lands bounded on and towards the North by property bearing Ward Nos. 3513-3555, and Street No. 836-9(2 (1-11) and 934-906, on and towards the East by the Parel Road, on and towards the South by the new Main Road constructed by the Trustees and extending from Parel Road to the junction of Belhasis and Clare Roads, and on and towards the West by vacant land belonging to the Trustees. And that the Office of the said Board at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a map of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

S. REBSCH, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1902.

NOTES.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

TO-DAY, AT 5-45 P. M.
REV. R. A. TORREY
WILL SPEAK, AND
MR. CHARLES ALEXANDER
WILL SING.

Also on FRIDAY at the same hour.

The Public are cordially invited.
ADMISSION FREE.
A collection will be taken to defray local expenses.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)
MASS MEETING OF CHILDREN
AT 4 P. M.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION for the sale of about 4,01,753 cubic feet of Teak at the Haliyal Depot of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnawar Station on the S. M. Railway on the 2nd December, 1902, and following days. The terms of sale are available for the inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction, at the Haliyal Depot Office, at the undersigned's Office and the Range Forest Officer's Office at Haliyal between the hours of 11 A. M., and 4 P.M., on every day except Sundays and Holidays.

G. P. MILLETT, Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Kanara.

Divisional Forest Office, N. D. Kanara, Camp Belgaum, dated 27th October.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

AGRIPADA ESTATE STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME for a NEW STREET in CONTINUATION of SANKLI STREET EXTENDING from RIPON ROAD to MORLAND ROAD in BYCULLA SECTION E. WARD.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a STREET SCHEME which provides for the construction of a NEW STREET in continuation of SANKLI STREET intersecting the property bearing Ward No. 4020 (3) and also a portion of the lands vested in the said Trustees and known as the AGRIPADA ESTATE and EXTENDING Westwards in a direct line from RIPON ROAD to MORLAND ROAD.

The area comprised in the said Scheme is estimated to contain about 2,733 square yards or thereabouts and is situated within Byculla Section of the Municipal Ward E of the City of Bombay and is within the following limits, viz:—

All the lands bounded on and towards the North by a portion of plot No. 15 of the said Agripada Estate and by properties not to be acquired bearing Ward No. 4020 (2) and 4020 (1), on and towards the East by Ripon Road, on and towards the South by property not to be acquired, bearing Ward No, 4021 (2) and by a portion of the beforementioned Plot No. 15, and on and towards the West by Morland Road and which Scheme also provides for the Acquisition of the land which in the opinion of the Board is necessary for or will be effected by the execution of the said Scheme.

And that the office of the said Board at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a map of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

S. REBSCH, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 676 of 1901.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDULLA BIN ALI SAHEB KUR, BADRUDIN ABDULLA KUR, HASSUMBHOY VISRAM, FAZULBHOY VISRAM and HAJIBHOY VISRAM, carrying on business together in partnership under the style of VISRAM, EBRAHIM & COMPANY, RAHIMTULLA KHAIRAZ and MAHOMEDBHAI NENSEY, carrying on business under the style of NENSEY KHAIRAZ & COMPANY .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of April, 1902, the following five immoveable properties will be SOLD in five lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 18th day of December, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the Bank of Bombay the Plaintiffs abovenamed, in priority to any charge, the abovementioned firms of Visram Ebrahim and Company and Nensey Khairaz and Company (being Defendants 3—7 in the above suit) may have upon all those the five immoveable properties more particularly described hereunder, or upon any of them, or any part thereof, and of the first and second Defendants abovenamed or either of them in:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece of Fazandari land, the Fazandar whereof is the Church of N. S. de Esperance, situate on the Western side of Tandel Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen and a half feet in breadth, and including the rear half gully seventy and a three quarter feet in length (being an area of one hundred and twenty two square yards) or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property of Mahomed Ismail bin Kumroodin Naikwaraz, on the east by Tandel Street aforesaid, on the South by the property of Juma Khan, and on the West by the other half of the sweeper's passage, and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality formerly under No 8 and are now assessed under Ward No. 2315, Street No 62-61, and are registered by the Fazendar under No 49, and were formerly in the occupation of Mariambibi, widow, and her tenants, and are now in the occupation of Badrudin Abdulla Kur, the second Defendant abovenamed or his tenants.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece of land (being originally the Northern-moiety of a piece of land) situate on the western side of Baboo Khote Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty two square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property formerly of Khatree Mowloo Hussein and Khatree Haroun Hussain and now of Vajina Ebrahim, on the East by Baboo Khote street aforesaid, on the south by the property of Fuckoo bin Alli Saheb Koor (being originally the Southern moiety of the piece of land now being described, the middle boundary between the two moieties being the middle of the party or dividing wall between them) and on the West by a Sweeper's passage and which said premises were assessed by the said Municipality under No 9 and then under No 8 and are now assessed under Ward No 3902, Street Nos. 58, 58 60 and 62 and 64, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 1021, New No. 2265, Old survey No. 2056 new survey No 731 and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece of land situate on the Western side of Khoja Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty one square yards or thereabouts, with the shed covered with tiles standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property formerly of Nowjee Mistri afterwards of Vijbhoocanda and now of Ghellabhai, on the East by Khoja Street aforesaid, on the south by the public road called Gujar Street leading to Duncan Road, and on the west by a Sweeper's passage, and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 36 and are now assessed under Ward No. 7291, Street Nos, 158,159 Khoja Street and 4 Gujar Street and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 302 and 302, New No. 7593, Old Survey No. 83, New Survey No 4313, and were formerly in the occupation of Kookhee Shaik Catgay and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdula Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece of Fazandari land the Fazendar whereof is Jeewanji Manecklji, situate on the Eastern side of Dongri Koli Passage, and being to the South of Dongri Koli Cross Lane, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, or chawl, standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North partly by land belonging to Sattar Mosque, partly by the property of Bohra Lootoofally Noorooddin and partly by the shed belonging to the said Sattar Mosque and now by the property of Bohra Nuthialli Noorooddin, on the East partly by the Koli gully or Dongri Koli Passage aforesaid and partly by formerly the property of Dhondoo Koli and now by a three wood shed the property of the said Sattar Mosque, on the South partly by the said Dongri Koli Passage and partly by the property of Dongri Pilajee Koles, and on the west by the said Dongri Koli passage, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Municipality under No 132 and then Assessed under No 124, and are now assessed under ward No 1998, Street Nos 15 to 25, on the South side and 25 on the West side, and were formerly in the occupation of Loohar Dewa Ghella, Dhanji Ladha, and others as tenants and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO V.

All that piece of Foras free hold salt batty ground situate on the Western side of the lines of rails on the G. I. P. Railway in the Upper Mahim District without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North, East, and West by Water-passages on the other side of which is land bearing New Survey No 263, and on the South by the batty ground of Kaltan de Silva being New Survey No 265, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 154-155, New No 13011, New Survey No 264, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 5579, Street No 55, and were formerly in the occupation of Abdulla bin Alli Saheb Kur and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN & COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No 30 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of October, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER, Commissioner.

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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more person and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR DEHLI DURBAR

FOR SALE.—One big stylish and handsome STATE PHAETON on Cee Spring in good order, with a pair of Grey AUSTRALIAN HORSES over 16 hands, suitable for Rajas.—For terms apply Box "No. 861o." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

16 FT. Square JUBBLEPUR SWISS COTTAGE TENT, with comfortable Bath Room, Carpets and Purdahs complete, in good condition. Price Rs. 800. Open to offer.

Apply "NEMO" care of Messrs. King King & Co.

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

STYLISH CARRIAGES and HORSES for SALE or on HIRE by month.

RACE and POLO PONIES on hand for Sale.

PROMPT REPAIRS of all description to Carriages. Workmanship guaranteed.

Art Furniture, Crockery, Plated Ware, &c., for Household and Camp use, for Sale or on Hire.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

MESSRS. TURNER, HOARE & CO. are prepared to provide Estimates, and draw up Schemes for the supply of Electric Light and Power in any District. Special rates for Mill and Factory Lighting. Electrical Catalogue now published.

TURNER, HOARE & CO., Bombay,
Agents: Siemens, Bros. & Co., Ld.

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INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £19,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINNES can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

Assets.....£8,000,000
Annual Income .....£1,313,853.

For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India,
Bombay

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Re. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.

SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN CLOTH MERCHANTS.

Are ready to undertake orders FOR LADIES' DRESSES, etc., etc., of the latest fashion, And GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, SHIRTS, etc., etc., AT VERY FAVOURABLE RATES.

Everything connected with LADIES DRESSES AND GENTLEMEN SUITS, etc., etc., ARE ON SHOW.

7, SITARAM BUILDING,
CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO CONNOISSEURS.

DIMITRINO & CO.'S REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PRICE LIST.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ALBERTS, medium size, fine quality in 100's	2 4
HANEMS, small do superfine do do	3 0
No. 8. medium do do do do	3 4
No. 8. large do do do do	3 12
LA FAVOURITE, medium size Gold tipped in 50's	4 8
No. 5, medium size extra fine quality in 100's	4 8
GRAND FORMAT extra large do do in 50's	5 8

To ensure their freshness we receive these by Post every fortnight.

D. MERWAN & Co.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£22 7/8	= — 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£98 3/4	= — 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£35 1/4	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 3/16	= — 5/16
2 months hence	22 1/16	= unchanged
Spot in New York	47 7/8	= — 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·13 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·45 1/4	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4·87 1/4	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	4 pr ct	= plus 1/8
6 " "	3 7/8 pr ct	= plus 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4 pr ct	= plus 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/2 pr ct	= unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1/4 pr ct	= plus 1/4
7 day market loans	3 3/4 pr ct	= plus 1/4

Wool Auction.—Liverpool wool auction opened today. Number of bales offered 14,000. Small attendance of buyers. Best whites and common greys 1-2 higher.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 4 1-2d.

Wheat.—Red Karachi 28 1-4 Nov.-Dec. Sellers.

Rapeseed.—Brown 32 1-2. Nov.-Dec. Sellers. Tone dull.

Coffee—Coffee in New York 5 3-16.

Arrival—Steamer Birdoswald.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 4·60. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 31,000 bales. Arrivals closed quiet.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·49 plus 1	4·47 plus 1	4·46 plus 1	4·46 plus 1

March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4·46 plus 1	4·46 plus 1	4·46 plus 1

June-July	July-Aug.
4·46 plus 2	4·45 plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	76,000 bales.
" Do. last year	82,000 "
" Exports to Great Britain	21,000 "
" " Continent	26,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8·50
Futures, month of Dec.	8·43 — 13
Do. do. March	8·25 — 12

In New Orleans—

Spot	8
Futures month of Feb.	8·12 — 13
Do. May	8·23 — 13
Tone at close	steady.

Imports of Silver Bullion—

Rs. 1,58,405. ex s. s. Chusan from Hongkong.
Rs. 1,44,016. do. do. from Hongkong.
Rs. 3,00,770. do. do. from Adelaide.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 25th November, 1902:—

Cotton	5,109 bales.
Wheat	9,904 cwts.
Linseed	1,983 "
Rapeseed	231 "
Gingellyseed	30,035 "
Poppyseed	165 "
Groundnuts	160 "
Castorseed	7,863 "
Rice	8,544 "
Myrabollams	3,902 "
Cottonseed	4,478 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1902.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.	to 1s 4 1-32d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-4d.	
Do 6 do do	1s 4 13-32d	
French Francs 3 do do	170	
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	116	Nominal
Shanghai 30 " "	160 1/2	Nominal
Japan 30 " "	152	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 97 7
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 7
2nd do	Rs. 97 6 to 97-5

Money Market—Tone.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	8 1 to 8 3
Forward April-May	7 13
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.	
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 7
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 15
Do. Gujarat Forward April May	6 7
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	7 14
Forward April-May	7 7 to 7 8
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready	24 12 to 24 8
Forward April.-May.	25 4
Groundnuts—Tone steady,	
Forward Jany-Feby	36 0 to 35 12
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Howree Khandesh Ready	38 8
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	39 8
25 " "	38 8
50 " "	37 8
Black Kutnee	33 4

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier,
Estimated sales	7,000
Total imports	23,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·46 —3	4·44 —3	4·43 —3	4·43 —3

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July. Aug.
4·43 —3	4·43 —3	4·43 —3	4·43 —3	4·43 —3

COTTON.—The market is easier with spot quotations about Re. 1 lower. The local mills have buying chiefly Bengals and Berars, and exporters are doing little. Sales at Colaba are estimated at about 3,000 bales.

Sutta quotations are as follows:—

Bengal H. G. .....Rs. 153 25 January
Broach M. G. .....Rs. 187 1-2 25 March

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:

Growths	Fine	F-G Good		Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	165	157	—	25 Dec.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	165	157	...	Do
Sind Punjab (M G)	165	157	...	Do
Belati, M G	178	172	...	Do
Khandesh, (M G)	165	159		Do
Domangaum Poolgaum	180	174	...	Do
Omra good staple ...	186	180	175	Do
Akola do				
Khamgaum do	180	174	169	Do
Karanja do				
Broach do ...	195	...	188	25 March

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-0-6
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 "
Do New	23-13 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14-6
Bombay " "	24
English Sovereigns	15-2-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	52-2
Do. 17 1-2	53-3

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Good Bhownugger. The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 7-8
3 per cent Rentes	95 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-4
Bar Silver	22 3-16

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool the 6th November:—

Price have shewn a declining tendency during the week, due chiefly to an almost utter lack of speculative support, and the poor demand for spot cotton, spinners having bought rather freely about a fortnight ago, and being now more or less out of the market. Receipts are expected to increase considerably shortly, and there are signs that the South is becoming nervous. Killing frost has occurred in a few sections during the week, but it was only of a very temporary nature. Some damage must have been done, but it cannot be very great, as the great bulk of the crop must, of course, by this time, have been secured, although much of it may still be on the fields. Our Texas friends inform us that recent heavy rains have somewhat seriously damaged the quality of such cotton, but that, of course, does not affect the quantity. A large portion of the cotton belt has so far not been affected by killing frost, and if the weather continue favourable, a further vigorous growth may be expected in these districts. As it is, the mild autumn has caused even the most enthusiastic advocates of a very small yield to increase their figures somewhat. As we cabled on 1st inst., the average estimate of our most reliable friends in America is 11 million bales, and this figure is generally being adopted as the minimum in our market. Henry Neill in his circular published to-day considers that 11 1-2 millions is secured, which a probable 12 million, which figures are endorsed by the firm of Neill Bros.

The New York bull clique shews some signs of nervousness; there are indications that its opponents have every intention of frustrating its endeavours to create a corner for January. We hear that the latter have begun to buy spot cotton largely in the South, with a view to having it forwarded to New York, and later on tendering it against the clique's January "long." It will very likely be a battle of giants.

From Manchester, accounts as regards yarns are somewhat more favourable, and we hear that there is a fair demand for India and China, but that the prices bid are not very satisfactory to sellers. Weavers are, however, doing very badly, and at a meeting held yesterday it was decided by Blackburn manufacturers to reduce production by 25 per cent. for three months; this will affect about 30,000 looms.

Regarding continental trade, we regret we do not hear of any substantial improvement. A valued Swiss correspondent writes as follows:—"Spinners still complain very much that prices for cotton are not on a more accurate basis compared to those obtainable for yarns; to make matters worse, weavers are trying to depress price for yarns in anticipation of a very large crop and consequently lower prices for raw material in the long run." Taking it all round, we see no reason why we should modify our unfavourable opinion of the article. Trade is far from brilliant, and prospective supplies promise a handsome surplus at the end of the season. Nowhere do spinners show any desire to lay in large stocks, and we think their policy is a wise one, as it really lies more with them than with anybody else to prevent any frantic and disastrous bull manipulation. Let them wait until prices are on a more reasonable level, and then lay in stock. After that, an advance will be welcome as it will again encourage farmers to plant on a large scale:

Options J. F. Single 15 double 30 points.
Options M. A. Single 18 double 36 points.

TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

AT the Bombay Small Causes Court, yesterday: Mr. C. W. Chitty, President, and Mr. H. V. R. Kemball and Mr. W. A. Chambers, constituting the tribunal of appeal under the City Improvement Trust Act, disposed of the appeal filed by Mr. Nowrojee Mancekjee Parvez, in respect of his property at Lohar Chawl. Mr. Weldon, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. H. M. Chichgar, solicitor, appeared for the appellant, while Mr. Dunlop, solicitor, represented the Improvement Trust. The Special Collector had valued the property at Rs. 23,407, which the tribunal increased to Rs. 25,249. Of the amount determined by the Tribunal, Rs. 25,000 were awarded to the appellant, and the remainder to the fazandar, &c. Government were ordered to pay the cost of the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 27.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

510,02—Maganlal J—Oslapatty Rajitagiripatty Bhujangam and another vs Mundavally Sachyali gam and others—Mantri and B. Commercial cause.

328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikissondas Gangadas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W—For postponement.

256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdul Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.

181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakchoy Haseum vs Sulleman Gulam Hoossein—Ardeshir H D and Co.

263-02—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nasservanji T—Unwalla and P.

708-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir—Nanu and H.

132-02—Bickneli M and M—Sadashiv Antoba vs Lallubhoy Javer—Manshukhai D and J.

271-02—Bhaishanker and K—Jamnadas Kanjee and others vs Iragjee Soojee and others—Dikshit and D.

88-02—Crawford B and Co—Municipal Corporation vs Hormusjee Ardeshir Wadia—Dikshit and D.

207-02—Framjee and D—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji vs Ebrahim Haji Mahomed—Tyabjee D and Co.

859-01—Mulla and M—Waljee Mathuradas vs Ebjee Comersey and others—Pestonjee R and K.

680-99—Dikshit and D—Dajee Abajee Khare vs Govind Narayan Bapat and others—H Dayabhai.

814-01—Madhowjee V—Bai Premcore widow vs L W G Rivett-Carnac—Mansukhai J. and H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Long cause for dismissal.

931-01—Wadia and G—Odhavjee Lakhmidas vs Jamnabai widow and another—Mulla and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

5-02—Wadia and G—Jadawjee Purmanand vs Goswami Shri Purshotam Laljee M—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

193-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath vs Rakhmabai—M D and J.

338-99—Framjee and D—Sulleman Hajee Esmail Chotani vs Bai Mariambai widow and others—Captain and V and r G and S R and B and M and M.

A GOOD example of modern journalistic enterprise is afforded by the novel scheme just announced by the "Wide World Magazine." This journal has despatched a special commissioner to Spain to travel right through that most romantic of countries as an amateur tramp. The tramp knows not a word of the language, and carries no outfit beyond a camera and a revolver. It will be seen that the trip opens up all sorts of exciting possibilities. The tramp's account of his experience—which have already proved distinctly eventful—will be published in the "Wide World" month by month.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAGNALL—November 29, at Naini Tal, the wife of R Bagnall, of a daughter.

BENNETT—November 22 at Bangalore, the wife of Francis John Bennett (of Devonshire Villa), of a daughter.

TODD—November 20, at Devicolam, North Travancore, the wife of Sergeant-Instructor R A Todd, S I R V R C, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BATEMAN—O'DONOGHUE—November 12, at Vizianagram, by the Rev B M Morton, William Frederick Bateman Madras Revenue Survey, eldest son of Surgeon-General Bateman, and Kileen, eldest daughter of L A O'Donoghue, and grand-daughter of Colonel O'Donoghue, 76th Regiment (West Riding).

DEATHS.

GLASS—November 3, at Tamworth, Mitcham, Surrey, of acute peritonitis, Mary Addison, the tenderly loved daughter of J G H and M Glass.

NEWBERRY—November 18, at Palamcottah, the Rev Herbert Edward Lightfoot Newbery, M A, Church Missionary Society, aged 27 years.

BARKER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

IN THANKING the Public for their Support and Patronage we would beg to inform some who think we being a European Firm our Charges must necessarily be greater than those of NATIVE Firms trading under European names; that being in direct communication with the Manufacturers at HOME, and being satisfied with a REASONABLE PROFIT on our Outlay, our Charges are very much lower than those of any firm in Bombay. We, therefore, invite inquiries.

We are prepared to execute Funeral Orders as under:—

Third Class from.....	Rs.	10	upwards
Second "	"	50	"
First "	"	125	"

ADDRESS:—
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
NEAR TREACHER & Co.
Telephone No. 1011.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 9-22m., 10-23s. Low water, 3-32m., 3-27s.

Fifth Criminal Sessions.

Municipal Corporation, 4 p. m.

Bombay Natural History Society, adjourned meeting, 5-30 p.m.

Rev. R. A. Torrey's Address, Town Hall, 6 p. m.

Novelty Theatre, Henry Dallas's Co.

Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 to-day.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—General meeting at 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Haidari left the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Lynton yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Clysdale and Pekin entered the dock yesterday and the steamer Trieste left on Tuesday.

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—The B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Ula, Captain W. W. Tucker, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Freemantle, brought 550 horses.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m. when the following papers will be read:—1. The Oriental Region and its Position in Zoological Geography, by E. Cumber. 2. Curious site for nesting chosen by the Malabar Whistling-Thrush, by Major R. M. Betham.

ALLEGED CHEATING AND FORGERY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, committed the case to sessions in which Inspector Brewin charged Nageshwar Sitaram with forging a valuable security, and cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,000 belonging to Rangoobai Bhivaji Stali (a Hindu woman).

ALLEGED THEFT OF SUGAR.—Amthalal Ghelabhoy, a sugar merchant carrying on business in Mandavie, purchased on the 18th inst. 122 bags of sugar at Argyle Road and had them loaded in thirteen carts. The cartmen were directed to take the sugar to Khan Bazaar. The same evening it was discovered that one of the carts, containing ten bags of the value of Rs. 150 was missing. The merchant reported the loss to the Police, who instituted inquiries and recovered the stolen sugar at Parel and arrested Hirjee Dewjee, Valjee Laljee, Kasturchand Hansraj, Bhowanishunker Kevalram, and Gopal Morarjee on charges of receiving and disposing of stolen property. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the accused were charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur with the above offence. The case was adjourned.

POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS' CORONATION FETE FUND.

AMOUNT previously acknowledged	Rs.	369 0 0
Net profit of the Bandstand Promenade Concert	"	275 8 6
	Rs.	644 8 6

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL L. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th November 1902.

1. The following drills will take place this evening:—

No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.
At 8-45 p.m.—10-in R. M. L. Gun Drill.

No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.
At 8-45 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed by Launch to Middle Ground, Fort, for 6-in B L Gun Drill.

Dress:—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 21st instant:—No. 886 Gr H E Bryning and posted to No. 1 Sub-division No. 1 Company.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th November 1902.

1. Arms and Accoutrements are now being issued to Members at Head-quarters on every week day between the hours of 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. No Arms, &c., will be issued to any member not applying in person.

Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2. "A" "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Thursday the 4th Dec. at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 8 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.

3. "D" Company will parade on Tuesday next the 2nd December at the Telegraph Quarters, Waadby Road at 5p.m. Dress—Drill Order Plain Clothes.

4. "E" and "G" Companies will parade on Monday next the 1st December at St Mary's College Grounds at 8.15 pm Dress—Drill Order Plain Clothes.

5. The following promotion will take effect in 'A' Company from this date:—No. 176 Cr Sergt J E Kees to be Quarter Master Sergeant vice Stephens appointed Quarter Master.

7. The following Member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company:—No 5450 Vol A F Barney.

8. Lieut A R Sharp will take over Command of F Company from this date and until the return of Captain Snell from leave of absence.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NAGPUR NOTES.

OUR Nagpur correspondent writing on Tuesday says:—The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C. S. I., C. I. E., Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, left Nagpur on Wednesday last by the morning mail train. Mr. Hewett will visit Raipur, Sambalpur, and a few places in the Balaghat and Bhandara Districts. During his stay at Sambalpur, he will, we understand, install the Raja of Sorepur on the gadi.

The Local Government has decided on opening test works immediately in some parts of the Bhandara, Balaghat, Chanda, and Raipur districts where the crops have failed on account of the deficient rainfall during the past monsoon. Numbers of men, women, and children have emigrated from the Tumsar tahsil and some passed through Nagpur a few days ago en route to the Province of Berar, where they hope to obtain a livelihood by working in the cotton and juari fields during the approaching harvest, or in the cotton mills and ginning factories that have been opened in different parts of that province during the past few years.

On account of the famine the income tax imposed upon salaries, gratuities and pensions for the triennium ending 31st March 1902, shows a total collection of Rs 3,51,452 compared with Rs. 3,66,377, the average of the three years previous. There was no noticeable variation in the actual collection of income tax on salaries paid by Government, the recoveries being Rs. 85,507 against Rs. 84,134 in the former period although the removal of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Calcutta in 1899-1900 of course caused a decrease in the tax levied. There was a fall of Rs. 10,000 in the tax levied on the profits of companies, but this is apparently due to some companies in existence returning their profits as less than the taxable minimum. The greater proportion of the tax was assessed on other sources of income, chiefly on the income of moneylenders bankers and grain dealers, but the amount of the assessment on the latter fell from Rs. 2,53,957 in 1896-97 to Rs. 2,15,484 in 1901-02 due to some extent to the loss of money caused by bad debts during the famine. Some appropriate comments have been made in the report regarding the assessment of income tax upon those officers of Government who have invested money in club debentures or companies in India and it appears reasonable that the income they derive from this source should be liable to income tax.

Mr. C. J Lalkaka, Deputy Postmaster General, Central Provinces, has returned from his leave and taken over charge of his duties from Mr. Knox Homan. Mr. Lalkaka has made a somewhat extended tour on the continent. The Local Administration have decided that, except in the Sambalpur District, the Hindi language will in future be observed as the vernacular in all the law courts in the Central Provinces.

The managing committee of the G.I.P. Railway Institute at Nagpur are collecting funds and making arrangements for a Christmas tree, to be held during the ensuing Christmas vacation.

On Wednesday evening, the 12th instant, a Telegu lad named Bhargava Rao, the son of Mr. Trimbak Rao Naidu, Assistant Superintendent, Excise Commissioner's Office, and a member of the Nagpur Municipal Committee, accidentally fell from a balcony on the top of his house situated in the Khassia Lines. The lad received serious injuries to the head, from the effects of which he died the following morning. The loss is much regretted by the Telegu community of which Mr. Trimbak Rao is a popular and leading member.

We regret to record the death at Kamptee on Tuesday, the 18th instant, of Mr. V. Coopoosawmy Naidu, retired Hospital Assistant, at the age of 64. The deceased was well known for his skill in his profession and for the care and attention with which he used to treat his patients. He was held in high esteem on account of his straightforwardness, and was very popular both among the European and native residents of Kamptee and the surrounding districts. The cremation took place the same evening in his garden a few miles distant from Modi street, there being a large attendance of the friends of the deceased.

The death of Sir John Woodburn, our former Chief Commissioner, caused great sorrow and consternation throughout the province. His death was announced by the firing of the minute guns from the ramparts of the Sitabaldee forts on Thursday last at 2 p. m. Amiable disposition endeared him to all classes of the people. During the time he held the reins of the Administration of the Central Provinces he introduced many reforms and improved the country to the satisfaction of all, and his departure to Calcutta was regretted by the natives of these provinces. It was said then that the Central Provinces would never be able to replace him.

The local schools of the St. Joseph's Convent and St. Francis de Sale's College close to-morrow for Christmas Holidays. The College boys before they leave the College give an entertainment to-night for the amusement of the public.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE RANGILDAS BHUKANDAS.

Mr. Jardine, for a creditor, moved absolute the rule calling upon the insolvent to slow cause why he should not hand over to the Official Assignee the books of the Hope Mills.

Mr. Davar, in showing cause against the rule, said that the insolvent was a director and the agent of the Hope Mills, and as he had become an insolvent, he had no power or control over the books of the company.

His Lordship, after hearing Mr. Jardine, remarked that from the affidavits it was clear that the insolvent had no control over the books. His Lordship discharged the rule with costs throughout.

RE-NATHU PITAMBAR.

Mr. Mazmudar, for the insolvent, obtained the usual interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE BHUCANDAS LALUBHOY.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for a week's adjournment of the hearing on the ground that the insolvent was ill. The learned counsel said that he had shown Mr. Mankar, counsel for the opposing creditor, the certificate from the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra, who had seen the insolvent that morning. His Lordship granted the adjournment asked for.

RE PRANJIWANDAS KALIANDAS.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order with leave to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted one month's extension.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 26.

Wednesday.—The barometer has fallen over the greater part of the country, the fall being slight to brisk on the west coast of the Peninsula and the Burma coast. There has been no change of importance in relative distribution of the pressure and unusually steep gradients continue in the Peninsula and Burma accompanied with strong winds at the Konkan and at the Diamond Island. Practically no rain has fallen in the Indian region except one inch at Trincomalee and a light shower at Negapatam. The weather continues disturbed in Persia where barometer has fallen rapidly and rain has been received at Teheran and Bushire. The disturbance has not yet affected Baluchistan or North-West India, but will probably do so within the next 48 hours. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours was in general defect except in North-West India, Mysore, Travancore and on the Coorg coast where it was in excess.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere, the fall being brisk at Veraval, Nagpur, Goa, Mangalore, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Madras. Gradients are steep on the West Coast of the Peninsula and moderate to slight elsewhere.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 9° in defect of normal at Ahmednagar and the minimum 7° in excess at Ajmer and 6° to 7° in defect at Ahmednagar, Aurangabad and Bijapur. The temperature ranged from 91° at Deesa and Ahmedabad to 46° at Lahore, Jubbulpore and Ahmednagar.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Colombo, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Masulipatam, Ajmer and Delhi. Humidity shows a considerable increase at Delhi, Neemuch, Bombay and Mangalore.

Rain in light showers fell at Negapatam.

Weather.—Gradients continue to be steep, especially on the West Coast, and indicate strong N. E. monsoon off the coast to the W. S. W. of Karwar and in the Bay of Bengal S. E. of Madras.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Churra, 1430 tons, Captain England, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE steamer Clydesdale, 2,593 tons, Captain J G Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London via Zanzibar, Cochin, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Company's steamer Rajah, 3,634 tons, Captain J T Leftwich, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 6th November, with a general cargo and 22 deck passengers.

THE Grrman East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 1310 tons, Captain Oswald, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, etc., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Bevill, Mr D Horne, Mr E Herne, Mr A G Hamilton, Mr W E Mardt, six natives and 300 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Java, 319 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, will sail to day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col H Lucas, Major and Mrs M Sykes, 13 natives and 75 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3426 tons, Captain W W Tucker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Freemantle, 30th September, with 550 horses 1 mule, 12 syces, a general cargo, Mr F E McNab, Mr and Mrs A C Richards and Mr Tullock as passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 26.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Aarvak	355	Faye			O Narayenda
Mashtari	1110	Davidson	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
St Ireno	471	Clement			Bombay Co
Caspian	2318	Young			J M & Co
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1902.

THE PHILIPPINE PATRIOT AND MARTYR.

By far the best sketch yet published in English of the life and character of Dr. Jose Rizal, the one great man ever produced by the Malay race, is in "Hugh Clifford's" Fragment of Recent Asiatic History, in the current number of "Blackwood." When Dr. Rizal came into prominence, the Filipino had sunk to a low state of moral depravity. The majority of the Friars, whose influence over the people was unlimited, abused much of their power, yielded to temptation, and lived lives unworthy of their high calling. Immorality was one of the most heinous of their offences. Yet we have it on the best authority that it was not the fault which aroused the indignation of the Filipino, for the easy-going morals of the people saw no great crime in it, and a woman rather gained than lost in social station if her child had a white padre for its father. The Filipinos had lost their liberty not only as a people but as individuals. No man could feel that the secret of his bosom was safe, and the terrible power granted the priests of denouncing suspects who might without trial be deported, opened a vista of unknown horrors to the ignorant native. It was with a view of raising his fellowmen from the depths into which they had fallen that Dr. Rizal wrote his two great books "Noli me tangere" and "El Filibustero." Lacking in construction, Mr. Archibald Colquhoun tells us, these works aimed "like the works of the immortal Jokai, at giving a series of pictures of life, photographic in their accuracy, and withal the spirit of the Philippines, the essence, atmosphere, that indefinable touch which only genius can give, breathes through Rizal's works and transfigures his pages." Mr. Clifford tells the story of the coming of Rizal in vigorous language. From the helpless mass of this people—impotent, suffering, and dumb—on a sudden there emerged a man who not only could see through their eyes, feel with and for them, suffer every pang that wrung their hearts, but who also was gifted with a voice wherewith to speak in such fashion that men should not choose but hear him. This man, Jose Rizal, was the son of full-blooded Filipino parents, born at Calamba on the island of Luzon in 1861, and educated in a manner much superior to that which usually fell to the lot of a Filipino. "But though thus far fate favoured him, it was his own gifts and not mere fortuitous circumstances that made him stand forth alone as the one Malayan who has ever displayed commanding ability."

Rizal studied medicine at Madrid and travelled in Europe for three years, and then commenced his crusade to rescue the people of his own country from the thraldom in which he found them. His writings are not comparable with the best literature of other lands. But they are intensely human. He describes the lives of the people "with detail, truth, and picturesqueness, and he has sufficient of skill and power to excite the interest of his readers in his impeachment of Spanish rule, and he quickens their sympathies for the brown folk who groaned beneath that tyranny." That is the purpose for which he wrote. He sought to expose the wrongs of his country and to secure their redress. He aimed at exposing the iniquities of those in authority in the Philippines, and he did it. With regard to the civil authorities he maintained that the officials on the spot had certain vested interests which induced them to perpetuate abuses; that their power was such that they could easily get rid of a Governor-General who sought to institute reform, and that as human nature is what it is, and as the holder of this office was always totally ignorant of the country and had paid heavily for his post, his most generous impulses were doomed to early abandonment. The remainder of the Spanish personnel were thus described by the unhappy Doctor: "The Spaniards who come to the Philippines are unfortunately not always what they should be. Continual changes, the demoralisation of the governing class, favoritism, the low cost of passages, and the rapidity with which the voyage can be made are the causes of all the evil; hither come all the broken men of Spain, if some of them be good the country quickly corrupts them. The clerical party caused his books to be burnt, and for his condemnation of their orders and their conduct branded him as a heretic and a filibustero. "To pass for a heretic is always bad," he wrote, "but to be known as a filibustero, i. e., one who by peaceful or warlike means attempts to alter the existing order of things is still worse. It were better to have upon one's conscience the murder of three tax-gatherers, every one of whom possessed the rare knowledge of how to read and write." When Rizal reached Manila in 1887, he was regarded as a popular hero. But the prudently inclined gave him a wide berth; the reckless, youthful and advanced sections of the community, hailed him with enthusiasm as their natural leader. Government treated him as a revolutionary; while the clericals viewing him as the incarnation of the unspeakable turpitude of the native population believed that the devil had entered into possession of this "brother of the water buffalo" for the purpose of doing battle with the Church of God.

Rizal found it prudent to flee. But the troubles of the Filipino increased, and writing from Hongkong he offered his assistance to the Government. The Governor-General invited his return. No sooner had he landed, however, than he was arrested and sentenced to banishment to Mindanao, there to remain incarcerated during the pleasure of the Government. He lived in retirement, treating the ailments of the Moros around him. Influential Filipinos went to him on pretexts of ill-health, but in reality to consult him as to the affairs of their country. He counselled moderation and patience, and when the leader of a new secret society, which had sprung up in the islands, approached him with a view of inducing him to join them he advised that no revolutionary methods should be adopted. When an outbreak of fever in Cuba was carrying away thousands he volunteered to go there, and was actually on his way when his enemies fearing that he would escape secured his recall and trial for treason. Papers discovered in his baggage, belonging to his sister, were used against him upon his trial. But there are many people who still maintain that they were not only printed but placed there by his enemies. He was sentenced to be shot in the back on the Lunetta at Manila, the usual place for political executions, and to increase the indignity of the execution Filipino soldiers were selected for the firing party. It was with the death of Rizal that the rebellion against Spanish rule really began. Turning away, sick at heart from the contemplation of this bitter tragedy, writes Mr. Clifford, it is with a thrill of almost vindictive satisfaction that one remembers that less than eighteen months later the Lunetta echoed once more to the sound of a mighty fusilade—the roar of the great guns with which the battle of Manila Bay was fought and won. That morning's tumult sounded the death-knell of Spanish misrule and caused the destinies of the Filipinos to pass into the hands of the sturdy Anglo-Saxon stock.

THE CUTCH STATE.

LAST year was not a prosperous one for the State of Cutch. The territory had an experience of severe agricultural scarcity, and the plague which has clung to the dominions of his Highness the Rao for six years was even worse than in the preceding twelve months. The revenues of the State fell short of the previous year, which had been a poor one, by Rs. 64,017, and were over two and a half lakhs below the receipts of 1899-1900. The disbursements, however, exceeded those of the preceding year by nearly two and a quarter lakhs. Relief works had to be opened in October last and continued until the monsoon of the present year, but the number of persons employed thereon at no time reached 1,500 per day. The cost of these works came to Rs. 17,641. Takavi advances to the extent of Rs. 28,348 were made to the cultivators, the amount being nearly twice that granted in the previous year. At the end of the revenue period, the amount of accumulated takavi outstanding from the several years of agricultural difficulty was Rs. 1,06,728. Still though Cutch was by no means free from trouble, the administration report, which bears the signature of the acting Dewan Mr. Ranchhodbhai Udayaram, shows that in the last year of Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai's service as Dewan the work of the various departments was not permitted to suffer. The insufficient rainfall was partly compensated by the water works at Godhashiro, Anjar, Bhuj, Maakua, and Nakhatrana being utilised for the raising of irrigated crops. In consultation with Mr. Whiting, the Durbar considered the possibility of extending the irrigation works in Cutch, and suggestions for some minor schemes were put forward by the expert. He was, however, of opinion that the idea of obtaining water from the Indus for a large scheme of canal irrigation was not practicable. In this we have another instance of the limitations of irrigation possibilities in India. The Durbar is also alive to the value of increasing the means of communication, and in August last year Mr. J. F. C. Kirby began the construction of a railway line which will run from Toona to Angar and thence to Bhuj. The survey work has been completed and the estimates for the Bhuj-Angar section of the line have been prepared, while some of the ballast breaking and earthwork of the railway was executed as famine relief work. The total expenditure on the construction of the line has so far been Rs. 1,11,933. On other public works the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,07,544-6-7, of which Rs. 22,203 were for repairs to old roads, and Rs. 18,582 were spent on wells, tanks, and irrigation. For the medical relief of the people there are eleven hospitals and twelve dispensaries throughout Cutch, the most recent addition to these institutions being a hospital, which, along with a school house, his Highness the Rao opened at Bharapur twelve months since. The work of the police was affected by the conditions of scarcity, dacoities and highway robberies being somewhat numerous. The police, however, were able to earn a great deal of credit for themselves in the discharge of their duties. Their most notable achievements were the capture of a band of robbers at Bhachan in March last and the seizure of a gang of dacoits who had given much trouble in Sind, Palanpur, and Thar and Parkar. A party of Cutch Police headed by the Commissioner, Mr. Frabhulal, compelled these "budmashes" to surrender after a skirmish in which many shots were fired. Several of the Jagirdars of the State were obliged to incur fresh debts owing to the reduction of their income caused by the bad season. In reference to the Jadejas, it is noted that 134 cases of breaches of the infanticide rules were punished during the year, but apparently the offences were not serious as the total amount of fines imposed was no more than Rs. 285. The fines for breaches of the rules in the previous year amounted to Rs. 316, albeit the number of cases was only eighty-five. There were four instances of suspicious deaths, but they were not considered serious enough to justify criminal prosecutions, and were dealt with under the ordinary infanticide rules. Nine poor Jadejas applied for pecuniary help from the Durbar for the marriage of their daughters and received grants amounting to Rs. 356. The close of the revenue year saw the retirement of the Dewan, Mr. Motilal Lalbhai, as already indicated, and the appointment of Mr. Ranchhodbhai Udayaram to act in the post. The acting Minister is well known as a Gujarati writer, and as the head of a department in the State earned high praise. Since his appointment to the Dewanship he has introduced into the administration a number of beneficial changes and is likely to make a successful minister.

BOERS AND THE OATH OF NEUTRALITY.

ON the subject of compensation to the Boers and the division of money to those who suffered loss, a passage from Mr. Warmelo's new book "On Commando" to which we referred at some length the other day, is worth reading. Writing of the progress of De la Rey's big commando on the Magalies he refers to "a great fault in the character of our people. Without the slightest compunction, he says, they first failed in loyalty to their own country, and then broke their oath of neutrality, although the enemy had in no single respect violated their part of the contract. Some of them the Boers, in a way, forced to join the commandoes, as they took the guns and horses of the unwilling ones or of those who acted at all in a suspicious way. The Boers called them traitors. But most of the perjured burghers joined the commandoes of their own free will. Many had not taken the oath of neutrality as they had been beyond the reach of the enemy; others had, after Lord Roberts's threatening proclamations ridden over to the enemy to give up their arms, but had given up their old rifles and kept the Mausers "for eventualities" to use the new historical word of Sir Alfred Milner. A few of the ooth-breakers tried to excuse themselves by the plea that either they did not mean what they swore or else had purposely changed the form of the oath. These are the people who are now loudest in their clamourings for compensation and the rebuilding and re-stocking of their farms.

THE Calcutta mail arrived in Bombay last evening two hours late owing to the derailment of a goods waggon at the Wagholda station of the G. I. P. Railway.

THE Amiralty have sent to the leading Clyde shipbuilders specifications for a first-class armoured cruiser of an entirely new type. The cruiser, which will have a displacement of thirteen thousand tons, will have all her guns placed in a citadel instead of in casemates. The gun power is greatly increased, several 9·2 inch guns being fitted. The speed will be twenty-two knots. The question of the position of the guns, which is always productive of dispute among the experts, will no doubt have justice done to it at their hands.

A TRICHINOPOLY correspondent writes:—The students of Trichinopoly in a body refrained from attending the Public Meeting convened by the Mahajana Sabha to elect delegates for the ensuing National Congress. As the attendance was inconceivably poor the election was indefinitely postponed.

TIME and again publishers have been taxed by authors with the lack of humour. One of the foremost of the calling, however, has so aptly characterised an impending danger that in future critics must be careful. Apropos of the report that his Albemarle-street premises were to be requisitioned by one of the tube railways, it is said that Mr. John Murray breathed the single word "Tube-yerke-ulosis." This is concise enough for the strictest advocate of brevity in wit.

ONE of the results of the recent hubbub about Kelantan, says the "Straits Times," is noticeable at the mouth of the Kelantan River. The Siamese flag, which formerly floated from the flag-staff, there is now supplanted by the flag of Kelantan. The Siamese gunboat has also been withdrawn; but the "White Elephant" still waves over the Siamese Commissioner's residence at Khota Bahru where there is a light guard of Siamese soldiery under the command of a Danish Officer.

IN his new book—which is full of good stories—Admiral Sir William Kennedy relates the case of a marine who was brought before a Court martial at Hongkong charged with insubordination. The Court having been sworn, the prisoner was asked the usual question: Did he object to any member of the Court? Looking round with infinite contempt on his judges, he said, "Yes, I object to the whole bloomin' lot of yer, specially the bald-headed old bounder in the middle!" His other sentence is not recorded.

MADAME MELBA, says a Melbourne correspondent, is cabling to her wealthy friends in Europe and America for contributions to the Drought Relief Fund. The messages that she has despatched have been addressed to some of the best-known names in circles of high finance. The majority of well-known millionaires of the world are personally known to Madame Melba, and she has addressed to each of those a patriotic appeal for assistance. The great singer opened her fund by putting herself down for a donation of £200.

BY the death of Mr. H. E. Hill, Inspector-General of Forests, while on furlough at home, the Government have not only lost the services of a specially talented officer, but also their first English Inspector General, his predecessors in office, Messrs. Schlich, Brandis and Ribbentrop having all been of foreign nationality The Indian Forest Department has been particularly unfortunate, as it was only recently that it also lost another senior officer by death in the person of the late Mr. C. G. Dingwall Fordyce, Conservator of Forests, Assam, who was also on leave at the time of his death.

THE Russian Ministers and officials interested are considering the question of the colonisation of Manchuria. The military authorities propose to utilise Cossacks for this purpose. Another scheme is to deport the Doukhobors to Manchuria.

THE New York correspondent of the "Chronicle" relates that the same bitterness has been aroused in America by the number of English theatrical companies now playing there as has been the case in England over alleged the "American invasion." He gives a long list of plays and players now "on the other side" which have originated on the British side.

While it is understood that the Postmaster-General is not prepared to entertain the idea of adopting the invention of an Italian which has commended itself to the authorities in Rome, by which letters and parcels may be transmitted through the country with very great rapidity, it may be pointed out that the originator of this invention was an Englishman, and one of a past generation. Nearly ten years before the Penny Post was adopted in England, indeed, no less distinguished a man than Charles Babbage put forward a plan for erecting a series of high pillars at frequent intervals, perhaps every hundred feet, and as nearly as possible in a straight line between post towns. An iron or steel wire was to be stretched over proper supports, fixed on each side of these pillars, and terminating every three or five miles at a point where a man should be stationed to assist in forwarding the letters, which were to be put in a narrow cylindrical tin case, suspended by two wheels running along this wire, the case to be so constructed as to enable the wheels to pass unimpeded by the fixed supports. The inventor had a special regard for London, as he suggested that "perhaps if the steeples of churches, properly selected, were made use of, connecting them by a few intermediate stations with some great central building, as, for instance, the top of St. Paul's and, if a similar apparatus were placed on the top of each steeple, with a man to work it during the day, it might be possible to diminish the expense of the twopenny post, and make the deliveries every half-hour over the greater part of the Metropolis." And, at a moment when one more City church is being pointed to as deserving demolition, may not this suggestion of just seventy years since be borne in mind?

THRO' THE HEART OF PATAGONIA.

THE STORY OF A STRANGE LAND.

Mr. Hesketh Prichard's great work on Patagonia has just been published by Mr. William Heinemann. It is a book which promises to be the classic of that strange South American country, about which little is known to the world in general.

In June 1900, Professor Ray Lankester, the director of the British Museum of Natural History, said in a lecture delivered before the Zoological Society that it was quite possible that the mylodon—the giant sloth—still existed in some of the mountainous regions of Patagonia. In the interests of science the "Express" fitted out an expedition and entrusted Mr. Hesketh Prichard with the task of discovering, if it were possible, some trace of this pre-historic animal.

It became necessary for this expedition to penetrate as far as possible into the interior of Patagonia; and though the search for the giant sloth resulted in no success, Mr. Prichard was able to collect much valuable information concerning the country and its people, which he now sets forth ably and clearly in this book.

Mr. Prichard made two new discoveries. He found a hitherto unclassified variety of the Patagonian puma, which, according to the natives, is very rare, being much fiercer, of a reddish colour, and somewhat smaller than the common grey species. This he has named "Felis concolor Pearsoni."

MYSTERIOUS FORESTS.

On the outer edge of the Cordillieras he came across a lake marked on no map previously. This he named "Lake Pearson." The scene among these wild mountain solitude is well described in the following passage:—"From afar the forests appear to rim the slopes and spurs of the Cordillera with a seemingly impenetrable mass of blackness, reaching towards and often running up into the snow line. As you approach the colour assumes its true hue, a deep, dense green, a green that seems to have the quality of absorbing light, so that as you gaze upon the expanse of foliage stretching back into the distances fold upon fold, where the valleys mountain sides close in behind each other, an impression of gloom and mystery lays hold upon your mind."

There are many thousands of square miles of unexplored forest in Patagonia. It is a region unknown and mysterious. No man lives there and it is doubtful whether man ever has lived there, for there is a total absence of animal life on which he might have subsisted.

Mr. Prichard paid a visit to Trelew, the Welsh colony in Patagonia, where he remarks on the influence of the new conditions of existence so different from that of the Welsh peasant in his own country:—"The older and the younger generations are unlike each other, and will probably continue to become more so as time goes on. Physically, the younger people are far better developed then their elders—red-faced, open-eyed, straight-backed boys in big felt hats, each with a bright-coloured handkerchief knotted round his neck and a guanaco-wool poncho hanging from his shoulders." From Trelew the party started for their long trek to the wilds,

A DYING RACE.

There is a very interesting chapter on the manners and customs of the Tehuelches, a race of Indians which is fast dying out. Indeed, Mr. Prichard states it is probable that he may be their last chronicler. Alcohol is at the root of this rapid extinction. The Tehuelches believe in good spirits and devils. The dominant Spirit of Evil is called "Gualicho." They spend no small portion of their time in either flessing from his wrath or in propitiating him. "You may wake in the dawn to see a band of Indians suddenly rise and leap upon their horses, and gallop away across the pampa howling and gesticulating. They are merely scaring Gualicho away from their tents back to his haunts in the Cordillera."

According to Tehuelche belief the Good Spirit created the animals in a cave in a certain mountain called "God's Hill" and gave them to his people for food.

Woman holds a comparatively high place among these Patagonian Indians. She does the cooking, but little else that can be called hard work. Polygamy is allowed, but is very seldom practised. The men spend most of their time on horseback, and have almost lost the walking capabilities of other men.

PATAGONIAN GAME.

Mr. Prichard did much shooting—in fact, for many weeks he and the other members of the expedition were dependent on their gun and rifle for meat. The guanaco or lama, is the commonest form of game. Herds of these peculiar animals graze all over the plains of Patagonia. In some parts they are wild, and need a lot of stalking, and in others they are tame, and easily shot.

The huemul is a deer peculiar to the Southern Cordillera. They do not carry a very fine head, eight points being considered a very good trophy. Huemuls are in general very confiding, for their range is confined for the most part to districts where they seldom see man. Pumas are very common, and will occasionally attack a man. The Cordillera wolf is utterly fearless, and will, if approached too closely, prepare to give battle.

Some excellent sport with wild geese and wild duck was had by Mr. Prichard nearer the coast. Snipe were also plentiful. There is a singularly beautiful Patagonian lagoon, with wild fowl on it, painted by Mr. J. G. Millais, whose illustrations add to the charm of this interesting book of travel. There are also many photographs which the talented author took during the expedition.

Wild cattle also gave Mr. Prichard some exciting moments. Both bulls and cows are very savage, and will not hesitate to charge a man. The heads are splendid trophies. Ostriches were hunted down, giving good sport. Of the condor, Mr. Prichard writes:—"Seen against the pale hue of the sky, its stately flight and grand spread on motionless wing made it seem a noble animal, but near by it shared the repulsive appearance of other carrion-eaters. In size it is enormous.

NO PAST, MUCH FUTURE.

It is impossible in a brief notice of a standard work to do more than merely draw attention to the different points upon which the author touches. Mr. Prichard speaks of the deserted appearance of Patagonia. There are no ruins, no signs of ancient cities, or of previous civilisation visible anywhere, but in spite of all this, he believes a great future lies before the country.

It is almost impossible to tell what enormous number of sheep and cattle Patagonia could produce for the providing of the world, if capital and enterprise would but pave the way.

It enjoys a fine climate, which, in spite of hard winters, is exceptionally healthy. Patagonia cries aloud for railway enterprise to become its salvation; nevertheless, even now it is a good country for a man ready and able to work. A capable man would make £6 a month and his keep, but he must know the work required of him.

THE following highly important letter has been addressed to a contemporary by the Prime Minister: 10, Downing-street, Whitehall, Oct. 30, 1902. To the Editor of "Golf Illustrated." Sir,—Those who fear that any considerable improvement in golf balls will necessitate a corresponding modification in the length of our courses have much to say for themselves. But I should view with great apprehension the introduction into golf of so great a novelty as that of the standardisation of the implements to be used by the player. Such standardisation cannot logically be restricted to the balls, and it would be a pity, I think, to destroy the practically unlimited freedom of selection which among all games, belongs, so far as I know, alone to golf—I remain yours faithfully, (Signed) Arthur James Balfour. It will be a relief to the country, says a home paper somewhat acidly to find that the crisis alluded to in the above letter has not been ignored as some have not hesitated to affirm that it was by the Prime Minister. The situation is highly serious, and nothing could excuse an attitude of indifference toward it on the part of the Government. This is not a party question, and we have no hesitation in ranging ourselves on the side of Mr. Balfour in the controversy. The matter is one of national concern. Mr. Balfour's letter will show the statesmen of other Powers the kind of man with whom they have to deal.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTURE.

MAGNIFICENT SEND-OFF.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

Mr. Chamberlain left Victoria in a Royal Train. He had a magnificent send-off. Ministers and Members of Parliament were present on the platform.

The "Good Hope" left Portsmouth at three this afternoon. There was an informal farewell.

There was bright sunshine, and bands were playing afloat and ashore.

The first halt will be made at Port Said on the 3rd December.

THE ORKNEY ELECTIONS.

At the Orkney elections Mr. Wason, the seceded Unionist, was returned by 2,412 votes. Mr. Wood, Liberal, received 201 votes, and Mr. Augier, Unionist, received 740.

[Mr. J. Cathcart Wason resigned his seat as a Liberal Unionist owing to disagreement with the policy of the Government. He was not, however, acceptable to the Liberals who put forward Mr. McKinnon Wood as their candidate. The Official Liberal Unionist candidate was Mr T. Augier.

At the last election, in 1900, Mr. Wason's majority was 40, the figures being Wason (L. U.) 2,057 and Sir Leonard Lyell (R.) 2,017. The latter had sat for the constituency since 1885 and had a majority in 1895 of 781.]

ARMY PROMOTION IN INDIA.

INCREASE OF APPOINTMENTS.

Earl Percy, being questioned as to the system of army promotion in India, replied that the number of appointments of Major-Generals and Lieutenant-Generals under the new system being too few to maintain the flow of promotion, it was proposed to increase them.

Correspondence had been proceeding between the War and India Offices for that purpose. Certain proposals had been accepted in principle, increasing the number of appointments.

A final report is expected shortly.

THE ARGENTINA-CHILI ARBITRATION.

KING EDWARD'S AWARD.

DISPUTE COMPROMISED.

King Edward's award in the Argentina-Chili boundary dispute is a compromise, which gives Chili 54,000 square kilometres and Argentina 40,000.

[In May last Chili and Argentina entered into an agreement providing for compulsory arbitration in all disputes, the limitation of armaments and the cancelling of existing contracts for warships. It was agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of Great Britain. The treaty was made possible mainly owing to the exertions of the British Minister and was described as a triumph of British diplomacy which initiated and guided the negotiations.

The question which has been decided for the present by King Edward's award has reference to territorial disputes which formed a critical subject during the negotiations for the arbitration treaty. At one time the negotiations were imperilled by Chili's demand that Argentine should maintain strict neutrality on existing and future questions affecting Chili on the Pacific Coast. The existing boundaries cut off Argentine entirely from the sea on the west, and having regard to the long deferred questions of disputed territory, especially between Chili, Peru, and Bolevia, and the possible eventualities, Argentine refused to agree to her neighbour's stipulation as to the immediate subject of arbitration; its intricacy is indicated by the fact that only a compromise has been found possible.]

THE RISING IN NORTH SIAM.

REBELS DISPERSED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

Reuter wiring from Bangkok states that the Siamese troops have completely dispersed the rebels in the north. The country is quieting down.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

RENOWN LEAVES FOR GENOA.

The Renown has left Malta for Genoa to take the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to India.

THE MINERS' STRIKE IN FRANCE.

COLLIERS RETURNING TO WORK.

The French miners have returned to work except in the Loire basin.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

GOVERNMENT'S COMPROMISE WITH THE AGRARIANS.

The Berlin Papers state that the Government and the majority in the Reichstag have concluded a compromise regarding the Tariff Bill, the Government making an important concession regarding barley.

The compromise still leaves a basis on which it is possible to conclude long term commercial treaties.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

HEADQUARTERS REMAIN ON THE THAMES.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have finally decided to keep their headquarters on the Thames, berthing their new large steamers in Tilbury dock.

The Railway Companies have made considerable concessions.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

A section of the Calcutta native press having sought to establish a connection between the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon to the acting Lieutenant-Governorship, officially stated that the whole thing is a fiction from beginning to end.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 26.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Norton, Royal Garrison Artillery, died in the Station Hospital at Umballa, on the 24th instant, from inflammation of the intestines.

[Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert Frederick Allan Norton was an officer who had seen a great deal of fighting. Joining the Royal Artillery in 1875 he served in the Afghan war of 1878-79, and afterwards in the Egyptian War of 1882. In the latter campaign he was present at the battle of Tel-el-kebir, and gained the medal with clasp and the Khedives Star. In the Nile Expedition of 1884-85 he fought at Abu Klea and El Gubat, and took part in the reconnaissance to Metammeh. He was mentioned in despatches three times and gained his Brevet of Major and two clasps. He accompanied Sir William Lockhart's North West Frontier Expedition of 1897-98, serving with the Malakand and Mahmud Field Forces, and participating in the operations in Bajaur. He was again mentioned in despatches. In the Tirah Expedition he was present at the capture of the Sampagha and Arhanga Passes and the operations in the Bazar Valley, gaining two clasps.]

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENTS.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

The "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London, the 25th inst., states:—

The Calcutta Improvement Scheme has been referred back to India for further consideration of the financial results.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

EXPERIMENTS IN THE MARCONI SYSTEM AT CALCUTTA.

It has been decided to make definite experiments with the Marconi system at Sandheads for which purpose the steamer "Guide" will be placed at the disposal of the Government Telegraph Department from the 2nd to the 20th January next, to enable trials to be made between Saugor and Sandheads.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST A PARSEE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, NOVEMBER 25.

Judgment was given in the appeal in the Chanda's case yesterday. The court held that a strong motive for murder was established, but guilt was not proved. If really innocent, the accused had only to thank himself for being prosecuted, and if really guilty he escaped punishment because many links were wanting to support a conviction.

The sentence was reversed, and the accused acquitted.

DEATH OF SISTER PRISCADES.

POONA, NOVEMBER 26.

Sister St. Priscades, of religious sisterhood of the Jesus and Mary, died last night at Poona Convent. Deceased was born in Canada, and was a French Canadian. She was of a very delicate health. She came to India in 1899 and was sent to the Parel Convent, but the change made her worse. After remaining one year in Bombay, she came to Poona where she died. The funeral took place this morning and was largely attended.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S ARRIVAL AT POONA.

Her Excellency Lady Northcote arrived from her Ahmedabad trip by this afternoon's train and alighted at the Kirkee station.

SUICIDE OF A PRIVATE AT POONA.

Private Luximon Bhonsle, of the Sappers and Miners, committed suicide by hanging himself with his dhotur in the Native Military Hospital, Kirkee. Deceased was ailing for a long time.

POONA DROWNING INCIDENT.

DEAD BODY RECOVERED.

The body of private Weaver, Mounted Infantry who was drowned on Monday morning, was seen floating in the river near Holkar's Bridge this evening, and was recovered.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

SINCE his return from the Coronation festivities in England, H. H. the Aga Khan has been receiving demonstrations of the devotion and attachment of his followers in various ways. On Tuesday morning he received the visits of a number of influencial Khoja gentlemen at his bungalow in Nesbit Lane, and then drove over to the Khoja jamatkhana at Khadak, where he was welcomed by a large assembly of his followers, and escorted to a special dais erected for his accommodation. His Highness then delivered to his followers a long and instructive address, exhorting them to live in peace and amity not only among themselves, but also with all the different sects and denominations of Mahomedans, now prospering under the benign government of the King Emperor, and reminding them of their duties as citizens and of their fealty to the British throne. They were admonished to cherish no revengeful feeling even towards their enemies, but to regard them as their friends, and to act with them in a friendly spirit according to the behests of their sacred religion. At the conclusion of his address, which was listened to with profound respect and attention by the whole assembly, his Highness received floral offerings in abundance, and then proceeded to the jamatkhana at Jail Road, where a similar ovation was prepared for him by the managers of the jamatkhana. Here also his Highness delivered an exhortative address to his followers, who had assembled in large numbers, advising them, above all things, to live in peace and good will with the millions of the King Emperor's subjects in the country. His Highness received floral offerings, and drove over about midday to his bungalow in Nesbit Lane. Among the principal persons present at the two jamatkhanas were Kamadia Ismailbhoy Kasmanee, Kamadia Hajee Ladak, Dr. Rajabali Ramjee Lakhdar, Messrs Jaffer Janmahomed, Jaffer Pradhan, Jumabhoy Shariff, etc. As a mark of rejoicing for his Highness's safe return from his travels in England and Europe a feast was given at the jamatkhana at Khadak which continued from 2 to 6 p. m., and in which some ten thousand Khoja men, women, and children participated. In the evening the whole of the jamatkhana and streets leading to it were illuminated with coloured lights and decorated with evergreens, bunting, and banneretz. Yesterday his Highness visited the extensive premises at Mount Road known as Hassanabad, where also a feast was given to the members of the Khoja jamat.

THE Rev. Dr. Wimer, the well-known missionary of Arabia, has arrived in Calcutta and, in the course of an interview, said that the prospects of Arabia are very bright, notwithstanding the influences of the French and Russian secret agents against the British. Speaking of Russian influence, he said: Russia has secret agents actively at work and I am distinctly of opinion that Russia and France are working hand in hand in the Gulf. This was very evident by what happened when Great Britain was negotiating with the Chief of Koweit. This has come to nothing so far, and Russian and French commerce with Arabia is nil.

THE RETIRING COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Power Palmer, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., retiring Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Delhi by a special train and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. His Excellency and Lady Palmer, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel C. D'Courcy Hamilton, Military Secretary; Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Kay, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer, and Mrs. Kay; and Captain C. L. Storr, 4th Sikhs, Aide-de-Camp, left Delhi on Monday by the special which reached the Victoria Terminus at 5-35 a.m. punctually to the time. The train which was in charge of Mr. Huard was detained at No. 6 platform until 7 o'clock, the time fixed for the alighting of his Excellency. As the arrival had been announced to be a public one, Officers Commanding Corps, Heads of Departments, and Staff Officers attended at the station. At half past six o'clock a guard-of-honour, consisting of one hundred rank-and-file of the 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, with band and regimental colour marched to the station under the command of Captain J. D. W. Davy, with two subalterns, and was drawn up alongside the platform in review order. The Officers commanding the Corps and Heads of Departments began to arrive in the meantime. Amongst those present were Colonel Kellie, officiating in command of the Bombay District; Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine; Colonel Callwell, commanding R. A., Colaba; Colonel Burke, Principal Medical Officer; Colonel L. P. Russell, commanding the Bombay Volunteer Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel C. B Mayne, commanding R. E.; Major W. J. McWhinnie, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Clarke, commanding Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Major Oldfield, R. A.; Major Carnegy, commanding the Marine Battalion; Major Rawlin, Major Walton, Major Nicholson, Captain Nash of the Royal Scots, Captain Mayne, and Captain Newell Chief Supply and Transport Officer. At 7 o'clock his Excellency alighted from the saloon attached to the train, when the guard-of-honour presented arms and the band played. After acknowledging the salute, Sir Power Palmer, accompanied by Colonel Kellie, Major McWhinnie, Major Clarke, and the members of his staff, went round and inspected the guard-of-honour, who presented a smart appearance and marched past in a splendid style. At the conclusion of the inspection his Excellency returned to the platform, where Colonel Kellie presented to him the officers present, with whom he shook hands and spent some time in conversation with some of them. Sir Power Palmer then drove to the Cooperage, where he will stay until Saturday next, when he will leave for home by the mail steamer, bidding good bye to these shores. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival of his Excellency.

SIR POWER PALMER'S FAREWELL ORDER.

The following Army Order has been issued under yesterday's date:—

On relief by Viscount Kitchener on the 28th instant, Sir Power Palmer severs his connection with the Army of India in which he has served for over 45 years in various capacities.

When he joined as a cadet in 1857, the British troops in those days of long service consisted greatly of veterans, and, owing to recent calls on their services, there are at present more old soldiers in the ranks in this country than there have been for many a day, so perhaps the British Army in India has never been more efficient as a fighting machine, fit to go anywhere, and do anything. The native troops have during his Excellency's long acquaintance with them developed fighting powers which have been fully recognised and acknowledged wherever they have been employed. This could not have been accomplished without that devotion to their duties for which the officers of the Indian Army have ever been famous, and it must be a satisfaction to them to find that their qualities have been lately so much appreciated that it has been difficult, if not impossible, to meet all demands that have been made for their services in different parts of the King's Dominions. The march of events and the necessity to keep level with the times has necessitated careful field training so as to make our troops reach the high state of efficiency that is demanded by the improvement in range and accuracy of arms of precision of the present day, and the manner in which all ranks of the whole Army in India, British and Native have vied with each other to show the best results of this training leaves nothing to be desired; it is pleasing to notice what a fine spirit pervades officers and men and that whenever called on for extra exertions the call is always responded to with such willing alacrity.

A Commander-in-Chief, no matter how much he may endeavour to keep in touch with the numerous units composing an army of between 200 000 and 300,000 men, must necessarily rely greatly on the advice and assistance of General Officers commanding the various forces and districts, and of staff officers, and Sir Power Palmer would like to take this opportunity of acknowledging the valuable aid afforded him by Commanders as well as by the general staff of the Army. General orders and memoranda on the lessons of late warfare have from time to time been issued with a view to the improvement in the training of the three arms. That portion of the army which is fortunate enough to take part in the manœuvres near Delhi this year will have an opportunity of proving that these lessons have not been lost on them, and his Excellency trusts that the result will be creditable to all concerned.

Sir Power Palmer has endeavoured during his tenure of office to fairly distribute between the armies of all four commands opportunities of seeing service and of representation at the Coronation ceremonies in London, and trusts that they all will recognise in this a prevision that all will be given equal opportunities of distinguishing themselves in the field in future. The Commander-in-Chief recognises the many temptations to which British soldiers are subject in India, and in bidding them farewell, he can only, while acknowledging the self-restraint which is so creditable to many, urge that they will do all in their power to assist their weaker brethren by showing them a good example in the matter of purity and sobriety, if for no higher motive than rendering them more efficient soldiers of their King and country.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

BOMBAY OFFICERS FOR DELHI.

Under sanction from Bombay Command Headquarters the undermentioned officers, serving in the Bombay District, have leave of absence to attend the Delhi Durbar:—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Eccles, 2nd Oxford L. I.; Lieutenant G. Thompson, 2nd Connaught Rangers. Section Officer, Deolali; Major C. G. Carnegy, 21st Bombay Infantry; Major W. C. Walton, 23rd Bombay Rifles; Surgeon Captain A Powell, Bombay Light Horse; Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Russell, Bombay Volunteer Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. R. Crommelin, 1st B. B and C. I Railway Volunteer Corps; Major J Franklin, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, Captain J. R. Tickell, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps; Captain A. C. Owen, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps; Captain C. Richardson, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps; Captain and Adjutant J. A Strick, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Nicholson, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; Major P. H. Rogers, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; Lieutenant T. W. Olver, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; and Captain G S. Wilkes. R. A., Ordnance Department.

THE dramatic critic of the "Morning Post," telegraphing from Bristol, says that Mr. Wilson Barrett may be congratulated most heartily, in his triple capacity as dramatist, stage manager, and actor, on the success of his play, "The Christian King," which was produced for the first time in England at the Prince's Theatre there. "Those who are acquainted with Mr. Barrett's previous work in the same field were prepared for a masterly handling of the historic theme of Alfred the Great, but they could hardly have anticipated, not only so sound and so theatrically effective a play, but one so human and so moving as that which Mr. Barrett has happily written." The piece received an enthusiastic reception.

AUTHENTICS vs. PARSIS.

THE CONCLUDING DAY.

POOR SHOW BY THE VISITORS.

VICTORY FOR THE PARSIS.

THE match between the Authentics and the Parsis ended in a very sorry fashion for the visitors yesterday, and the conclusion was as abrupt as the result was unexpected. Over night although the Parsis held a lead of 34 runs with three wickets in hand, it was hardly anticipated that the last three men would materially add to the total. The hopes of the Authentics in this respect were, however, quickly dispelled by the fine form exhibited by Mistry and Bulsara, two bats who were certainly not expected to do very much. It should be mentioned that the Authentics took the field without the services of Clayton, their Captain, who in the course of Tuesday's play had injured his thumb so badly that it was quite impossible for him to think of either bowling or batting again in the match. The Parsi innings eventually closed for 406 runs, which is six short of the record total compiled last week by the Presidency against the Authentics. The batting of the visitors in their second innings fell very far short of the form they have previously displayed in Bombay. Only one man could be said to have really played up to his reputations, F. H. Hollins to wit, who captained the team vice Clayton. The Authentics, however, could not be said to have enjoyed the best of luck. Simpson-Hayward seemed to be in a way to stop the general rot along with Hollins when he was run out through a misunderstanding, and after his wicket had gone the Authentics had little hope of saving the match. Hollin's innings was characterised by the steady play which made him one of the most valuable member of the Oxford University team last season, and afterwards gained him a place in the Lancashire County team. His play, however, was neither so free nor so accurate as it has been during the Authentic's previous matches, and there is no doubt the whole side were to a very great extent tied up by Mehta and Bulsara's bowling. It must be remembered, however, that they are suffering from the effects of what to them has been a very arduous week and a severe trial of their physical endurance. Bearing that in mind the results of the Bombay matches must not be taken as an infallible indication of what will be their fate in the matches they have still to play, but at the same time one has to admit that their bowling is very weak, and even with the extra assistance of Powys Keck who has still to join the team they must expect to have big totals made against them in most of their matches. The Parsis have shown themselves in this match to be thoroughly worthy of the high reputation they hold in Indian cricket, and the Authentics will doubtless be willing to grant them a share of the congratulations which will fall to their lot from all sides for their very meritorious performance.

DETAILED ACCOUNT.

Over-night the Parsis had made 345 for the loss of 7 wickets and were thus 34 runs on with three wickets to fall. With the last ball sent down overnight H. D. Kanga's wicket fell, and when the match was re-opened at 10 minutes past eleven yesterday morning Machhliwalla and Mehta were together at the wickets, Simpson-Hayward took the first over from the Terminus end. Off his third ball Machhliwala was out leg before, the eighth wicket thus falling at 349, and the retiring batsman having made 16. Williams took the ball at the other end, and in his first over Mehta was very nearly run out. He afterwards got Williams to the Wandby Road boundary, and before the over was over was nearly caught by Ridley in the long field. However, he was fated not to stop long at the wicket, for he stepped out to Williams next ball and Headlam stumped him easily. The ninth wicket fell with the score at 359, Mehta having made 10. Mistry gave a chance to Hornby in the long field in Simpson-Haward's next over, but the fieldsman could not get properly under the ball and overbalanced himself. Bulsara opened his score by an on drive off Williams to the Gymkhana boundary. At half past eleven the score had reached 370 and Hornby then relieved Williams. Bulsara made six (all run) by a leg hit off the new bowler, the field being under the impression that the ball would go to the boundary. Both batsmen hit out, and neither seemed to mind the bowling. At a quarter to 12 the 400 was signalled as the result of a faulty leg stroke by Mistry of the lob bowler. Williams went on in place of Horaby, and Ridley took the ball at the other end. Neither change had immediate effect, but at 406 Bulsara skied one from Williams to Bapasola, who was playing substitute for Clayton in the long field. The Parsees were thus within six of the record made by the Presidency a week ago. Bulsara had made 20 and Mistry, the not out, had also twenty to his credit. The innings closed at five minutes to twelve the Parsees being 95 ahead.

AUTHENTICS' SECOND INNINGS.

The Parsis went out into the field for the second time at ten minutes past twelve, and Williams and Raphael went to the wickets for the Authentics. Williams received the first over, which was a maiden from Mehta, and Pavri went on at the other end. Both men opened their score by means of judicious taps to leg, and the first decade went up at a quarter past twelve o'clock. Raphael, at length, hit out at Pavri and got him to the Esplanade boundary twice by a drive and a cut, and twenty was signalled. He, subsequently, drove Mehta for four and runs came off nearly every stroke. Out of the first 30 runs Raphael made 24. Balsara at length relieved Pavri and Mehta clean bowled Williams with the score at 32, Raphael being not out 25. The next batsman was Hornby; and he opened his account with a leg glance for a couple off Mehta. The score mounted very slowly and forty was not signalled until five minutes to one. Hornby subsequently got Balsara away to leg very prettily for four, but in Mehta's next over with the score at 44 Raphael was clean bowled, having made 27 by cautious cricket. With eight wickets to fall the visitors were thus still 51 runs behind. Hollins then went to the wickets, and he played through three of Mehta's over without scoring. Hornby cut Balsara, for a couple, and the half century at length went up as the result of four byes. The next ball, however, Hornby snicked to Mody in the slips and retired having made 15; the third wicket falling at 53. Tompkinson filled the vacancy. Hollins continued to play a very cautious game, and he had not scored after he had been a quarter of an hour at the wicket. At the other end Tompkinson found considerable difficulty with Balsara, and before another run had been scored he was clean bowled. This disastrous commencement of the Authentics innings was hugely appreciated by the Parsee section of the crowd. Mehta bowled six successive maidens. Hollins opened his score by a single after he had been at the wicket 20 minutes. Simpson-Hayward who had joined Hollins also found that Mehta needed careful watching. He opened his account by a straight drive along the ground for a single, and he afterwards got Bulsara nicely away to the leg boundary, 60 being signalled at 20 minutes past one; and runs came a little more freely. However at 63 a misunderstanding between the batmen cost Simpson-Hayward his wicket. He started to run and went back twice, and, finally, Kanga removed the bales whilst he was out of his crease. This was a bit of sheer ill luck for the Authentics as the manner in which Simpson-Hayward had stood up to the bowling justified the hope that he would effectually stop the rot. With five wickets down Headlam went to the wicket. A change was then made in the bowling, Pavri going in place of Bulsara. Before the total had been altered the bell rang for Tiffin.

A WIN FOR THE PARSIS.

Play was resumed at half past two o'clock. Hollins got Mehta round to leg and ran five off the stroke. Runs then came rapidly. Bright cricket was witnessed for the first quarter of an hour, both Headlam and Hollins playing with confidence and missing few chances of making runs. Eighty went up at a quarter to three, and ninety was signalled ten minutes later, Headlam getting Mehta away to the Esplanade boundary. The arrears were knocked off a moment later by a straight drive from Hollins off Balsara. However, at this point Kanga snapped up Headlam behind the wicket, the sixth wicket falling at 93, Hollins being not out 23. The next comer was Ridley. He opened his score by a cut for a single off Bulsara. Runs again came very slowly, and it was not until 20 minutes past three that the century was signalled. Previous to this eight successive maiden overs had been bowled. shortly afterwards Mistry went on for Bulsara at the terminus end. Ridley got his fourth ball away to the Gymkhana boundary through the slips, and he subsequently drove Mehta to the boundary very nicely. Hollins sent an uppish one through the slips but nobody got to it, and it went to the boundary, 120 being telegraphed at half past three, but a moment later Mehta got Ridley caught at cover point by Daruwalla when he had made 13. Up to this time Hollins was 40 not out. The seventh wicket fell at 124, Kershaw came in next, but before he had received a delivery, Mistri bowled Hollins, the score being still 124. Aspinall went in next, but was clean bowled by Mistri's next ball. Clayton who on Tuesday received a nasty knock on his finger was unable to play, so with Aspnali's dismissal the innings ended, the Authentics being only 29 to the good. The innings closed at twenty minutes to four.

At five minutes to four the players came out for the last time. Meherhomji and Mody went to the wickets for the Parsis, and Hornby took the first over with the ball. The first over was a maiden. Williams went in at the Gymkhana end and he was driven to the boundary by Meherhomji. In the same over, however, Mody put one up to Tompkinson in the slips, the first wicket falling with the total at 5. Mehta went in next, and he opened his score by a let off in the direction of point. Meherhomji brought up the first decade by a cut to the Waudby road boundary off Hornby. In the same over, however, Mehta was out leg before, the second wicket falling at 12, and the retiring batsman having made 2. H. D. Kanga filled the vacancy and he and Meherhomji knocked off the necessary runs at 20 past four, the Parsis winning the match by eight wickets. The following were the scores:—

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Mr F G H Clayton, c Pavri, b Mehta	21	absent ill	
Mr R A Williams, b Mehta	4	b Mehta	7
Mr F H Hollins, c Bulsara, b Mehta	10	b Mistri	40
Mr A H Horuby, c H D Kanga, b Pavri	15	c Mody, b Bulsara	15
Mr J E Tompkinson, b Mistri	26	b Bulsara	0
Mr G H Simpson-Hayward, b Mehta	45	run out	10
Mr C Headlam, l-b-w, b Pavri	1	c D D Kanga, b Bulsara	9
Mr J N Ridley, b Mehta	13	c Daruwalla, b Mehta	13
Mr F Kershaw, c Daruwalla, b H D Kanga	36	not out	0
Mr R H Raphael, b Mehta	111	b Mehta	27
Mr J B Aspinall, not out	16	b Mistry	0
Extras	13	Extras	3
Total	311	Total	124

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

AUTHENTICS.

First Innings.	O.	M.	R.	W.	Second Innings.	O	M.	R.	W.
Mr Mehta	34	4	97	6		29	13	59	3
Dr Pavri	27	6	59	2		7	3	18	0
Mr Bulsara	8	1	27	0		22	10	36	3
Mr Mistri	8	1	24	1		3	0	8	2
Mr H D Kanga	6	0	30	1		0	0	0	0
Mr Machliwalla	3	0	8	0		0	0	0	0
Mr Driver	3	0	13	0		0	0	0	0

Fall of wickets:—1 for 20, 2 for 40, 3 for 46, 4 for 56, 5 for 109, 6 for 131, 7 for 147, 8 for 174, 9 for 277, 10 for 311.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 32, 2 for 44, 3 for 50, 4 for 52, 5 for 63, 6 for 93, 7 for 124, 8 for 124, 9 for 124.

PARSIS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Mr R E Mody, b Clayton	5	c Tompkinson, b Williams	0
Mr R P Meherhomji, b Hornby	30	not out	17
Mr A H Mehta, st Headlam, b Williams	10	l-b-w Hornby	2
Mr H D Kanga, c Simpson-Hayward, b Clayton	65	not out	11
Dr M E Pavri, c Clayton, b Williams	28	To bat.	
Mr K R Driver, c Kershaw, b Simpson-Hayward	67		
Mr D C Daruwala, l-b-w, b Williams	7		
Mr B C Machliwalla, l-b-w, b Simpson-Hayward	16		
Mr D D Kanga, b Simpson-Hayward	116		
Mr K B Mistry, not out	20		
Mr M D Bulsara, c substitute, b Williams	20		
Extras	21	Extras	0
Total	406	Total (for 2 wkts)	30

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSIS.

First Innings.	O.	M.	R.	W.	Second Innings.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Hornby	17	3	61	1		3	1	15	1
Mr Williams	26	2	102	4		3	0	16	1
Mr Aspinall	...	...	...	...		0*2	0	1	0
Mr Clayton	24	9	53	2		...	...	...	...
Mr Ridley	10	1	31	0		...	...	...	...
Mr Kershaw	3	1	20	0		...	...	...	...
Mr Simpson-Hayward	25	2	91	3		...	...	...	...
*Mr Hollins	10	1	28	0		...	...	...	...

*Bowled one wide.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 43, 2 for 62, 3 for 101, 4 for 178, 5 for 319, 6 for 324, 7 for 345, 8 for 349, 9 for 359, 10 for 406.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 5, 2 for 12 and 30.

Umpires:—Mr. R. S. McGregor Shepherd and Mr. K. K. Khanna.

Mr. K. S. Seshachari, the Madras Presidency wicket-keeper, has been presented by Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey with a gold watch and chain in appreciation of his excellent wicket-keeping and batting in the match, Oxford Authentics vs Hindus.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the Hight Court yesterday. The trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and the same common jury:—

A MAHOMEDAN BIGAMY CASE.

Alshabi, Ahmedkhan Kashmiri, and Mahomed Hedayat Bassool Mcolvi Ahmed Hussan were charged No. 1 with committing bigamy, and the others with aiding and abetting the commission of the offence.

Mr. M. M. Murzban, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Donald, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos, appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 2, and Mr. Robertson for No. 3.

One more witness was examined for the prosecution, after which accused Nos. 1 and 2, in answer to the judge, said they would leave it to their counsel to state their case.

Accused No. 3, in his defence, said this was a false case got up against him by certain of his enemies. On the day the wedding was said to have taken place he was at Bandora. He did not know accused No. 1. He knew accused No. 2.

Mr. Donald, for accused Nos. 1 and 2, said No. 1, on attaining her puberty, in September, 1901, had gone before the Cazee of Bombay and had presented a petition for divorce from her former husband on the ground of incompatibility of temper. The learned counsel cited several authorities in Mahomedan law on the subject of divorce.

Mr. Robertson for No. 3 said that on the day the wedding was alleged to have taken place, his client was at Bandora. If there was any wedding they had no proof whatever that No. 1 had lived with No. 3.

Evidence was called for the defence.

Khan Bahadur Cazee Mahomed Ali Moorgay, J. P., examined by Mr. Donald, said that on the 12th September, 1901, accused No. 1, accompanied by several persons, came to him and presented a petition for divorce from her husband Akbar Khan; and she declared that she dissolved her marriage with him, as she was not happy with him. It was usual according to Mahomedan law. If a Mahomedan woman is married by her parents before she reaches the age of puberty, it is permissible for her, on attaining her puberty, to ratify the marriage or to repudiate it.

Sayaid Babula Shah, examined by Mr. Donald, said he knew accused No. 3, who was a Moulvie. He did not know either of the other accused. Witness was not present at any feast given by No. 2, nor at any nika ceremony performed on the 17th of the month of Saban.

Several witnesses were examined for the defence for the purpose of proving an "alibi" to the effect that the third accused was at Bandora on the day on which he was said to have married the first accused in Bombay.

The trial was adjourned till this morning.

THE A. B. C. damsels whose bright matrimonial prospects were painted at the shareholders' meeting the other day are threatened with formidable rivals, is the rumoured project of establishing Scottish Tea Rooms in London is based on good foundation. The idea, it is said, is to employ Scotch lassies, dressed in the characteristic tartans of the Highlands. Will the susceptible Southern be proof against this picturesque invasion?

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

MINOR ART EXHIBITIONS.

PIRATED MUSIC.

MR. WILSON BARRETT'S NEW PLAY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

At McLean's Gallery, in the Haymarket, the Winter Exhibition opens this week. It seems smaller than usual, but very choice. In the Outer Room are fine examples of the Barbizon and Allied Schools. Here is a Schreyer, lately in the possession of Mme. Humbert. No painter gives us the picturesque Arab Chief on his little war horse with more truth and completeness. He keeps his colour in control. His horsemen sit their steeds well, and all the draperies and trappings are painted with due effect, and yet at the same time with conviction. He never lets the glamour of Eastern colour lead him astray. Two little Corot's—Nos. 54 and 56—show the diverse appeals which tree forms made to this most poetic of painters. In one the delicate, slight stemmed, feathery birches are shown in all their beauty against a true Corot sky, greasy, and yet with passages of pure blue. In the other, it is the depth and mystery of the massed foliage that attract the painter; while the little figures in the foreground have no more definiteness or insistence than they would have in nature, if we looked at the landscape and not at them. There is a Harpignies, a tree whose branches are almost dramatically patterned against a sky full of light, but the over-emphasis is explained when we read that this is Meissonier's oak at Antibes. But to appreciate this veteran painter, this great master of design in landscape, we must pass into the larger room, where No. 35, "On the Loire, France," shows us how dignity and style are consistent with truth to nature, and how they give poetry to a subject which to the mere realist would have no grandeur. At the foot of this room is the fine gallery picture of Van Marcke, "The Turnip Field." It is all the more interesting because it is evidently an early example of the work of Troyon's only pupil, perhaps painted while the young Belgian was still actually under the influence of the great master at Fontainebleau. It has that effect which Troyon loved, and which both he and Turner studied in Cuyp, of full, broad light in a sky charged with mist, with no patch of blue to break it. This light and air wrap landscape and figures, the cattle stand large and fazy. This canvas, by an artist who died in the present century, already looks an old master. M. Roybet's "Cavalier" attracts for very different reasons. The painter shows an amazing gift for texture. We see it in the bloom of that orange velvet, in the drag of the white, lace-edged linen ruff, in the full, soft fine-qualitied black of the felt sombrero. The face is characteristic and vigorously painted, yet, somehow, the interest is deficient, and the impression, as in so much of this painter's work, that of model and costume. He does not get back into his date, or take us with him. There is a little canvas by P. F. Poole, R. A., an almost forgotton painter, which comes upon us as a surprise and a delight. It is the art of the last century, and has a gracefulness and charm which the realistic modern school often misses.

A young painter, J. Weise, has a fine landscape of a chalk quarry seen in afternoon light. The light picks out with patches of white the crumbling surface of the chalk cliff seen across the pool, with its stirring water and its disturbed reflections. One feels it French treatment of a thoroughly English subject. It wants some kind of central interest, some emphasis to attract and satisfy, and to convert it from the back-ground of a picture to actual landscape. An Eastern interior glowing with rich colour, "The Siesta"—No. 16—brings the late M. Constant's reputation up to its old level. This little work has colour, depth, quality, the very things one missed in his fashionable portraits. It is strange that the pictures one marks in the catalogue should be nearly all of foreign masters. At the adjoining galleries of Arthur Tooth and Sons the attraction is also foreign as well as English. The first room is devoted to water colours. Here is an example of Mrs. Allingham's dainty art and delightful colour. Surrey thatched cottages and the greenery of their gardens are subjects in which she has no rival. A Birket Foster, No. 2, looks a little mannered, and a George Fripp, No. 18, is refined almost to excess, but there is rich, vigorous colour in Vicat Cole's "Summer-time," and a little bit by Alfred Hunt, "On the Moors," No. 8, is as large in effect as it is small in scale. There is a David Cox, No. 26, broadly touched, finely felt, finely composed, and there are two examples of W. Huret, the fruit piece, No. 29, with its perfect finish, even to the bloom on those green grapes, almost sustaining Ruskin's well-known eulogium. A little drawing, "Ploughing," No. 35, shows David Cox a master in keeping a sketch sketchy, and not pushed too far, and yet by his perfect gift of composition giving it something of the dignity of a picture. In the large gallery there are a couple of Corots not quite so interesting as

noted that hawkers often exhibit a placard, "If you don't see what you want, ask for it." Here, again, a penalty clause would enable the person sending the pirated music to be summoned. Sometimes it happens that an official of the association orders music in this way, and so it was discovered that the unknown pirate publishers had now taken to producing pianoforte music, as distinct from songs. A selection from "The Geisha" has lately been added to the pirate list. It has not, at present, been thought worth while to take steps in regard to the music supplied on order, but the matter is being watched. It is thought that the pirated music is printed in many obscure places—even in back kitchens. There is much difficulty in getting at the publishers. But the want of a penalty clause is the main reason why the Act is not more effective. It is hoped that this matter may be remedied next Session. Meanwhile, seizures go on constantly, and there is some diminution of the piratical business. In the country as many as two thousand copies have been seized at one time. Where there is money to be made, there will be unscrupulous people ready to make it. The pirates even send out travellers. The writer of this article has before him a printed circular, copies of which men in the street who take orders give to customers. The circular says: "Sir or Madam,—Having purchased an enormous quantity of high-class music, we are able to supply the following pieces at ridiculously low prices." On the back of the circular there is the order, "Please forward copies of music as marked to M——," and there are lines for the address. But the name and address of the publisher or supplier are wanting.

In selecting Bristol for the first production in England of his new play, "The Christian King," Mr. Wilson Barrett was but following the example of other eminent actor-managers. Sir Henry Irving brought out "A Story of Waterloo" at Bristol, and but a few months ago Mrs. Patrick Campbell selected Bristol for the production of a new play. It was the emphatic success which attended "The Sign of the Cross" in Bristol that induced Mr. Barrett to hasten its production in London, and doubtless this fact had something to do with the popular actor's determination to submit his new play to the judgment of a Bristol audience. He certainly had no reason to regret his decision, for the theatre was crowded, and the reception of the play was most generous, not to say enthusiastic. Whether or not "The Christian King" will attain the popularity of "The Sign of the Cross" is a doubtful point, but it will be admitted that Mr. Wilson Barrett has made a not unsuccessful attempt to infuse into his play the spirit of the interesting period of which he deals. In the character of Alfred the Great he has a subject which easily lends itself to stage treatment, and Mr. Wilson Barret presents his audience with a living breathing, manly portrait of the King who was "four-fifths very saint and one-fifth very man." The play is divided into five acts, and last night's performance occupied some four hours in action. From a literary point of view the play is somewhat uneven, and some of the lighter passages are rather forced; but the dramatic element is well sustained, and there are many stirring situations. In dress, style, and manners Mr. Barrett has been as faithful as may be to the primitive period of which the play treats, and the production is altogether interesting. The portrait of Elswitha, Alfred's Queen, and the other characters in a numerous cast were well sustained. There were enthusiastic recalls at the end of each act, and at the fall of the curtain there was a loud outburst of applause and calls for speech. Mr. Barrett asked the audience if they liked the play. A shout of "Yes" was the response

The programme at the Hippodrome, invariably bright, entertaining, and the best of its kind, goes merily on as ever, "Bandits," fire, flood and all. This week was added a decidedly surprising novelty in "Martinique," a stage representation of the great eruption. The disaster was preceded by the appearance of some of the native survivors in a song-and-dance *scena*, and these in their turn were prefaced by the eloquence of a gentleman who appeared before the curtain in dress clothes to rend the audience's hearts with what may be called a "glowing description" of Mont Pelee's activity. He begged consideration for these native strangers speaking with a strange tongue, who next appeared singing and speaking in perfectly intelligible French. That, however, is a trifle compared with the real and varied interest of the little wedding feast comedy they played, varying the manners and customs of a highly civilised Arcadia with a beating of drums, discordant noises, and elementary saltations that suggested the primitive and prehistoric. Again, the happy-go-lucky nature of the coloured gentlemen was forcibly illustrated by the evident and childish pleasure which they took in watching the sham eruption and reproducing, more or less, the terror and confusion into which they had been so recently thrown by the reality. As for this sham eruption of squibs and red fire, it was, if not particularly impressive, a fair example of what stage mechanism can do to provide innocuous "realism" in a spectacular sense. "Martinique" with its quaints cast is a distinct additon to an excellent "show," which includes also a really excellent and daring act of haute ecole riding by Madame Mathilde Renz, some good juggling and fooling, attractive feats by performing dogs and last, but not least, so far as fire and water ago, the sensational ten-minute melodrama, "The Bandits." The Hippodrome has again proved itself a sure find for novelty and amusement.

At St. James's Hall the first Broadwood Concert of the present season involved the record of such names as Herr von Dohnanyi and Herr Kreisler. We have seldom heard such really intimate playing as was Herr Kreisler's in Joseph Sulzer's "Sarabande" and Tartini's Fugue in A. By that we do not purpose to say that he is more of an artist than some of the greatest modern artists that we have heard, but we do mean to imply that he can fulfil a certain artistic ambition of a not very extensive kind as perfectly as can be imagined; his playing of the Tartini was in its way unsurpassable. We do not wish in any sense to depreciate his art; but it is interesting, from the purely critical point of view, to record the fact that he is a miniature player of the greatest distinction. We write both with enthusiasm and with restraint; that immortal hero of humanity, Horace, is a classical reflection of this sort of art. In his own day, and with the pride of feeling that by reason of his exquisitely small words he stood absolutely alone he was able to write "Non omnis moriar; multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam." In such a sense, had Herr Kreisler been alone, and playing his own tune for the appreciation of the public, he could make use of very much the same words. But the time has gone by, and Tennyson's lament that all could grow the flower, for all have got the seed, is perfectly applicable to such a modern musician as Herr Kreisler. His sentiment for music is dainty and minutely thought out; he reminds one of some early Florentine picture in which the gold lacquer is mounted layer by layer; and still—still, one returns to the perpetual question, even in the face of such fineness "long drawn out"—is this great art? Herr Kreisler should understand that the very fact of his ability to tease one into such a question, is a proof not only of his suggestiveness, but also of his accomplishment. We have used these serious words in regard to this player, because we do not think that a merely journalistic judgment—we mean, of course, the judgment that sums up all the affairs of the world in the twinkling of an eye—can immediately summarize all the meaning and significance of a player who combines remoteness with immediate attractiveness, and who in a word seems to touch opposite poles and very seldom to reach the central feeling which makes thought subordinate to enthusiasm. Miss Muriel Foster sang songs by Mr. W. Y. Hurlstone and Sir Hubert Parry with her customary delicious quality of voice; her rank as a mezzo-soprano is as near as may be unique, at the present day; she has certain vocal methods, appealing vocal methods, which touch one very deeply, and she knows how to use them with a very fine artistic sentiment.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MAJOR SYKES IN BOMBAY.

A DEPUTATION OF IRANIS.

A number of Irani Parsis residing in Bombay went as a deputation to Major P. M. Sykes British Consul in Kermen, at Watson Hote Annexe, to present him with an address of welcome The deputation was headed by Mr. Dinshaw Merwan Irani. The members having been duly introduced to Major Sykes, Mr. P. C. Tarapore walla read the following address:—

We, Zoroastrians of Iran, residing in Bombay beg to offer a hearty welcome to an excellent officer of your position and standing, who is on a responsible Government post in the country of our ancestors in which about ten thousand of our coreligionists still reside, and to whom you, honoured Sir, are in a position to do much good, and render valuable help in time of need. Without British education the Parsis in India would not have been as so far advanced community they are now, Without British sympathy they would not have occupied the position which their undeniable loyalty towards the British throne have accorded them. May we crave your Honour's permission to enlist your sympathy for the benefit of our poor Parsi Iranis in Persia? May we request your undeniable influence in securing to them the benefits of English and Persian education through the Persian State? May we be allowed to approach you so far, and supplicate through you His Excellency Sir Arthur Hardinge, His Brittanic Majesty's powerful Minister-Resident in the Court of Persia, and the honoured Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the British Government, to exert himself so far as to include among the list of Persian youths to be sent for western training educational, military, naval and political—to different cities in Europe by command of His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, and at the expense of the State, a few of our Iranian Parsee youths? An infinite obligation will be thus conferred on our Zoroastrian community both in India and Persia, and the educational enlightenment received by our Iranian Parsi youths will no less reflect lustre on the puissant British Government whose aid we invoke than on the high-minded and beneficent Government of His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia under whose benign shadow our Iranian coreligionists live and whose mighty protection they enjoy. Your valuable endeavours to increase the trade between Persia and India are highly appreciated by us, and we dare to go so far as to assert that they will be productive of highly beneficent results in the future. Our coreligionists in India are slow in taking up a new idea especially in a land from which they have emigrated owing to stress of circumstances; but once they are convinced of the good resultant from a new scheme they are not only sure but faithful and persevering. Invoking blessings on you and on the noble band of British officers in Persia who assist our brethren in Persia in alleviating their lot. The address was then put in a silver casket and presented to Major Sykes.

Major Sykes, in replying, said: I would, in the first place, beg to express a sense of my deep gratitude for the honour which you have done me in presenting me with the beautifully printed address in which you so kindly refer to my humble services in Persia. Both it and the exquisite casket in which it is enclosed will be a most cherished possession for the rest of my life. It is hardly necessary for you to ask for my sympathy towards the Zoroastrians of Persia, for during the ten years that I have travelled and resided in Southern Persia, I have always taken the keenest interest in their welfare. We English people deeply reverence antiquity, and I do not think that any educated man can study the origin of Zoroastrianism without being much impressed by the high ideals contained in it. These are all the more remarkable from the fact that whether the religion came into being in North-West Persia or as is more generally believed at Balkh, the "Mother of Cities," all around the deepest darkness prevailed. To turn to modern times, considering their numbers which do not exceed 100,000, no race has ever played such a large part on the stage of Asia, and it is on this fact that I base my hopes for the future. I have heard from your leaders that a generation ago your education was very defective, while in social questions your views were equally backward. To-day all this is changed, and we may thus hope that the Zoroastrians of Persia may be stimulated even more than they now are to follow the splendid example of their co-religionists in India. We all know that bread rises by being leavened with yeast, and in the same way I trust that the Parsis of Persia may be raised both by education and also by intercourse with India. Tours made by Parsis of position would, I am persuaded, have an immense influence for good, and after all Persia lies on the direct road between India and England. I think that speaking both from what I know and also from what I have heard, that H. I. M. Muzaffar-ud-Din is most desirous for the welfare of his people, while Sir Arthur Hardinge, the British Minister at Teheran, is also ready to second all efforts made by British subjects. The Government is doing its part by granting postal subsidies, by founding Consulates, and also in many other ways, and I feel sure that it would benefit both sections of your community if the eyes of the Zoroastrians were turned more keenly towards Iran. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, sir, during my future years of service I shall always feel encouraged by the kind thoughts which prompted this address. (Applause.)

After presentation of flowers, the deputation withdrew.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND PERJURY.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sloane charged Laherachand Dayachand Vakil, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Sorabjee Dadabhoy Bhabha, Vanmali Ludha, Revabai (a Hindu woman), Nemchand Hemchand Khimji Mowji, and Ratanlal Rangildas with forging a valuable security and using it as genuine, perjury in a judicial proceeding, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offences in connection with a charge of cheating brought by Revabai, the fifth accused, against Gabruchand Vastachand and another before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Messrs. D. Souza and De Quadros, pleaders, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. H. P. Dastur, pleader, appeared, for the first accused; Mr. Ferefra, solicitor, for the fourth; Mr. Dadyseth, barrister-at-law, for the seventh; and Mr. Payne, solicitor, for the eighth accused.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, was examined by Mr. De Souza. He said that in connection with a complaint to be filed against one Gabruchand Vastachand Nos. 2, 3, 7, and 8 had come to see him. According to that complaint certain ornaments were alleged to have been taken on approval by Gabruchand and misappropriated by him. In those ornaments there was an ear-ring alleged to have been pledged by Gabruchand to No. 8. As he was writing that complaint he noticed that the complaint in that case by name Lallu was seeking bail from the second and the third accused. At this he (witness) got angry and prevented Lallu from doing so. That day all of them left him as he was pressed for work. About two days after they came to him with a man named Chunilal Pitamber. Complainant Lallu hesitated in making his statement. Witness got suspicious and said he would have nothing to do with the case. Complainant said it was only his stupidity as he had never been to a court before.

Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, barrister-at-law, deposed that he was instructed in the case, of Ravabai against Gabruchand Vastachand. Tribhovan asked him to take up the case and Bhabha furnished him with a brief. Witness remembered one occasion during the course of the proceedings on the 2nd April, 1902, when the case had to be postponed on account of an urgent application brought before Mr. Karsondas. The examination of a certain witness named Manilal Nehalchand had to be left unfinished then. He remembered some complaint made by Mr. D'Souza that a certain witness who was present in court on the last hearing was not forth coming. Mr. Souza's instructions were that that witness was spirited away by the other party. Witness thought at that time that Mr. Souza was misinstructed. Besides he told the Court on that occasion that he had instructions to cross-examine that witness severely.

After some further evidence was recorded Mr. De Souza applied for the committal of the case to the Sessions if his Worship thought the evidence adduced sufficient to prove a prima facie case.

His Worship remarked there was no evidence against the fourth accused.

Mr. De Souza said he did not think the evidence he would further produce will affect him materially in any respect.

His Worship thereupon discharged the fourth accused, Vanmall Ladha.

All the accused, with the exception of the sixth, reserved their defence.

The sixth accused said the statement he had submitted to his Worship was not voluntary. He had written it under pressure and intimidation.

The case was then remanded till to-day, when charges will be framed against the accused, and the case committed to the Sessions.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will be held on Saturday:—

1. Yachts' Handican (Class A.)—Start at 3-15 p. m. Course No. 1 (Reversed) = 7.1 miles.
2. Yachts' Handicap (Class B.) Race—Start at 3-0 p. m. Course No. 1 (Reversed) = 7.1 miles.
3. Tomtit Class Race—Start at 2-45 p. m. Course No. 13 (Three times round the Course) = 6.7 miles.
4. Ships' Boats (Fancy Rig) Race—Start at 2,30 p. m. Course No. 8 = 6.3 miles.

Entries for the above Races will be closed on Friday, 28th November 1902.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S REVIEW.

THE Standing Committee in their review of the Administration Report by the Municipal Commissioner for 1901-02 state:—

The year opened with a working cash balance of Rs. 29,83,700, inclusive of Rs. 8,16,938 reserved for renewal of lapsed grants of previous years. The income for the year aggregated Rs. 77,66,729 which, together with the opening balance, brought up the total resources for the year to Rs. 1,07,50,429. Against this the expenditure was Rs. 82,26,457. A deficit of Rs. 4,16,000 had been provided for in the Budget of the year, but the actual excess of expenditure over income was Rs. 4,59,728, and the actual deficit was Rs. 4,49,868 (a sum of Rs. 9,860 having been released from the moneys locked up in reserve stock), leaving a diminished balance at the end of the year of Rs. 25,33,832. Of this balance Rs. 6,00,431-6-1 represented the sum required for the renewal of lapsed grants for 1901-02 and previous years, and Rs. 1,00,000 the minimum balance to be kept under Section 126 (2) (c) of the Municipal Act. The actual surplus cash balance was, therefore, only Rs. 18,33,401. Deducting from this the amount (Rs. 15,40,201) of the recoverable advances made for plague and ameliorative purposes, the actual unhypothecated balance at the close of the year remained at Rs. 2,93,200 only, exclusive of the one lakh required by law.

Since excessive surplus balances represent so much money taken from the rate payers without actual immediate need, it was deemed desirable to work off some of the large balance at the close of the previous year by a reduction of taxation in the year of report. Accordingly the General Tax was reduced from the maximum of 12 per cent. at which it stood to 10 per cent., and Town Duties on grain of all sorts were reduced from ans. 6 to ans. 4, and on firewood from ans. 2 to ans. 1 per candy. These reductions must be borne in mind in comparing the revenue of the year of report with that of the previous year.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The next receipts of the year from all sources aggregated Rs. 77,66,729. This was better than the budget estimate by about Rs. 70,000, though it was a falling of from the previous year's receipts by over 6 1-4 lakhs of rupees. The chief fall off was in the receipts from General Tax, from Town Duties and from Water Tax and other miscellaneous water works revenue. The first realized Rs. 26,99,571 against Rs. 30,15,618, the second Rs. 8,82,123 against Rs. 11,31,370, and the third Rs. 15,47,120 against Rs. 17,35,734, in the previous year. Eliminating arrear recoveries and allowing for the customary annual expansion of this item of revenue, the diminution in the receipts from General Tax bears fair proportion to the reduction in the amount of the tax: not so the diminution in Town Duty receipts which are to a large extent due to unexpectedly heavy arrears of refunds having had to be paid. The diminution of water receipts was caused by the discontinuance of the levy of water charges on such Municipal buildings as the Corporation have not the power to let. It is satisfactory to note that the principal sources of Municipal income (including Town Duty) have shown no real falling off, and the Chief Accountant estimates that, allowing for the recovery of the previous year's outstandings for reduced taxation, and for non-recurring exceptional items of increase and decrease, the results of the year under report show a substantial increase in revenue of over two and a half lakhs of rupees.

The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 82,26,457 against Rs. 85,84,058 in the previous year. The decrease of over 3 1-2 lakhs was due to three principal reasons, viz., the discontinuance (above noticed of the levy of water charges in respect of most Municipal properties, the discontinuance of payment of grain compensation to Municipal employes and the lower contract rates for the supply of fodder, &c., for cattle. The decrease would have been still larger were it not for increase in debt charges to the extent of about a lakh and a half of rupees.

There was, during the year, a net increase of Rs. 16,12,300 in the Capital debt of the Municipality, the total amount of which at the end of the year stood at Rs. 4,60,17,600. Against this the Sinking Fund investments aggregated Rs. 35,73,861 only, leaving a net debt liability of nearly 4 1-4 crores of rupees.

The total loan expenditure of the year came to Rs. 11,49,875, out of which Rs. 4,43,616 were spent on plague operations, Rs. 6,34,573 on Sewerage and Drainage Works, Rs. 47,119 on Sanitary and Minor Works, Rs. 19,497 on Roads, and Rs. 6,070 on Water Works.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The amount shown above as spent on plague operations was less by Rs. 2,36,809 than the amount spent in the previous year. From the commencement of plague in 1896-97 to the 31st March 1902 the enormous sum of Rs. 35,21,354 has been spent by the Municipality on plague operations. Towards it a contribution of only Rs. 14,50,000 has been received from Government and the balance of nearly 21 lakhs of rupees has been left to be borne by the Municipality. An appeal is, however, being made to Government for further assistance.

Besides the debt liabilities above mentioned, a further sum of Rs. 4,94,194 is owing to contractors and others for deposits, &c., making the total Municipal liabilities on 31st March 1902 aggregate Rs. 4 05,38,035. Against this there are assets of the nominal value of Rs. 6,19,35,551 made up of Municipal properties (valued at Rs. 5,23,73,508) Reserve Stock (valued at Rs. 7,10,597, and balances, Investments, deposits and recoverable advances. The values assigned to Municipal properties and Reserve Stock have, however, not been revised for many years. A revaluation was suggested by the Standing Committee in 1898, and it is noticed with regret that it has not yet been possible to effect it. For the Stores a special officer has now been appointed for purposes of verification and the introduction of a correct system of accounting.

RATES AND TAXES.

There was again an increase in the number of properties on the Assessment Book, the total 54,176 (against 53,884 of the previous year) being composed of 34,600 buildings, 99 salt-pans and 19,177 lands including tanks and wells. In 1900-1901 the salt-pans were 146, and the reason for the large decrease in this item when there are increases in the other two items is not apparent: so also the reason for the decrease (from 41,316 to 41,136) in the number of properties assessed to the General Tax, when the number registered was larger. As in the previous year although a smaller number of properties was assessed, the ratable assessment on them increased from Rs. 2,82,48,729 to Rs. 2,88,41,750. This increase is explained to be due to rise in rents, erection of new buildings and enlargement of existing ones. Exclusive of outstandings of previous years to be collected during the year, the amount of General Tax levied during the year was Rs. 27,41,851, showing a decrease as compared with the previous year's levy of Rs. 4,66,713, for which the reason was the 2 per cent. reduction which was made in the tax. For the same reason the actual collection for the year came to Rs. 27,05,720 when in the previous year it had aggregated Rs. 30,09,087

The Water Tax levied for the year amounted to Rs. 14,69,646 against Rs. 17,70,013 in the previous year, the decrease of Rs. 2,80,366 being due to the discontinuance of the demand for water used for Municipal purposes. Nearly 8 lakhs of the total levy was for supply of water by meter measurement. Rs. 14,90,325 were collected, against Rs. 17,13,682 in the previous year when Municipal properties were not exempted. If all Municipal properties had been charged in the year of report about Rs. 4,00,000 more would have been realized.

For Halalkhor Tax the demand came to Rs. 7,80,455, against Rs. 7,70,551 in the previous year, and the collection to Rs. 7,95,329 against Rs. 7,19,995.

The demand on account of Wheel Tax on private vehicles and animals for the four quarters of the year 1901 was Rs. 1,71,111 against Rs. 1,65,980 in 1900, and Rs. 1,76,170 were collected against Rs. 1,57,778 in the previous year. The 6,108 vehicles taxed in the year included 1,575 bicycles and one motor car.

The smoothness with which the work of assessment and collection was done under the veteran head of the Department, Mr. R. P. Brunton, is evidence by the fact that there were only 18 appeals to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, of which 3 were dismissed with costs, 13 settled by consent, and only 2 allowed. Mr. Brunton draws attention to the need for revising the Manual of Accounts for his Department.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The new works done in the general branch of the Department were mostly of a minor character. In the Special Drainage Branch, various important drainage works were vigorously pushed on. No progress was, however, made with the proposed works for the drainage of the lower parts of the City noticed in last years review. A Bill was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council for extinguishing all tidal rights and rights of navigation beyond a point north of the Cleveland Bunder, where a proposed channel would cut off all tidal communication with Mahim Bay, but owing to difficulties with the Port Trust the proposed legislation has remained in abeyance, and the Corporation having since decided on an alteration in the alignment of the Channel, no further need for legislation now remains.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The various Municipal Water Works were maintained in a state of efficiency. The Tansa and Tulsi Lakes were well replenished by the rainfall, which was 96·15 inches at Tansa and 73·92 inches at Tulsi. Tansa overflowed on the 8th July and Tulsi on the 9th August. At Vehar the rainfall was only 75·58 inches and the lake has not overflowed since 1898. The quantity of water brought into the City daily was on an average about 21 1-2 millions of gallons from Tansa, 10 millions of gallons from Vehar, and 4 1-2 millions of gallons from Tulsi. The Water Engineer estimates that out of about 35 1-2 million gallons of water drawn daily from Tansa Lake about 14 million gallons daily are lost by evaporation, leakage or discharge at overflow weirs. The evaporation from Vehar in the seven dry months of the year is estimated at 3·2 million gallons and from Tulsi at ·82 million gallons per diem.

During the year there occured a serious break in the Tansa Duct at mile 22 1-2 near Kalyan which deprived the City of the Tansa supply for about 6 days, two bursts in the 32" Vehar main near Kurla, and three bursts on the Tulsi main. All were repaired with the utmost possible expedition. In view of the continued complaints about the bad quality of the Tulsi water a pipe scraper was passed through the main, with the result that not only was the quality of water improved but even its quantity was increased, the delivering capacity of the mains having been enhanced by about 12 1-2 per cent.

With an increase of 158 in the water connections in the City, the total number for the year stood at 20,552. Of these only about 14 per cent. are metered, and this small number of metered connections brought in more than one-half per cent. of the total water revenue of the year, an anomalous position, the rectification of which has claimed the serious attention of the Municipal authorities for some time past.

BUILDING AND STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

2,198 applications for permission to build or rebuild houses were granted during the year against 2,222 in the previous year. 627 prosecutions were issued against house-owners under various sections of the Municipal Act, the largest number (280) being as usual under section 347. 367 notices were issued for removal of unsafe buildings, and were wholly or partly complied with. Nevertheless 30 buildings which had escaped the vigilance of the Department fell. In one of these 4 persons were injured.

The street improvement done in the year is represented by 3,390 square yards of land added to streets at a total cost of Rs. 1,06,043, 5,952,127 square feet of road area was metalled at a cost of Rs. 2,33,647. Rs. 5,420 were spent on planting, fencing, and maintaining road-side trees. The Executive Engineer again draws attention to the need for larger grants for road repairs and road watering if the roads of the City are to be kept in good condition.

THE TRAMWAY LITIGATION.

The decision of the Corporation to purchase the Bombay Tramways and the litigation which followed on it were noticed in last year's review. The litigation still continues, the Tramway Company having obtained leave to file an appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the Bombay High Court, which was in favour of the Corporation's right to purchase. As a natural consequence of this position of affairs, there was no extension of the Tramway tracks in the City during the year of report.

The lighting of the City was done with 3,900 gas lamps, costing Rs. 2,25,108 and 1,715 kerosine oil lamps costing Rs. 32,054. The gas lighting continued to be unsatisfactory, and the Executive Engineer again deplores the omission from the contract with the Bombay Gas Company of the power of levying penalties for bad lights. The electric lighting of the Municipal Offices and the Arthur Crawford Markets cost Rs. 10,549.

The Municipal Workshops turned out departmental and private work costing Rs. 1,44,904, at a profit of Rs. 14,434.

The inspection, improvement and demolition of insanitary buildings under the Epidemic Diseases Act was proceeded with as usual. 1,433 houses were inspected. Of these 841 were deemed to require improvement, 580 were found incapable of improvement and fit for demolition, most of these being sheds and other structures of a temporary nature; 145 of these were actually demolished. 923 notices were served for house improvement, out of which 750 were complied with. The number of houses declared unfit for human habitation was 44.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The Fire Brigade, the cost of maintaining which in the year of report was Rs. 1,21,727, helped to extinguished 31 fires, and, it is estimated, saved from destruction property worth Rs. 13,75,100. The value of property destroyed by those fires is estimated at Rs. 11,48,410, over Rs. 11 lakhs of which was covered by insurance. There was also loss of life in the case of 12 persons, 11 of whom were boys of very tender age belonging to a school, the remaining pupils of which were pluckily saved by the school master at considerable risk to himself.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Department was throughout the year in charge of the newly appointed Health Officer, Dr. J. A. Turner, whose report contains much interesting information and shows the earnestness with which he has set himself to the task of improving the sanitary administration of the city. It is gratifying to note that there was a check in the steady growth of the mortality, which, year after year, since 1895, had to be recorded as higher than in the previous year, until in 1900, when the city was ravaged by five different epidemics (plague, cholera, small-pox, measles and relapsing fever), the death-rate reached the enormous figure of 96·56 per 1,000. The rate for the year of report is 76·00 per mille, which, though considerably less than for 1900, which was the most unhealthy year in the modern history of the city, is still higher than the average of the previous five years. An exhaustive report by the Health Officer on the cause of infant mortality is at present under the consideration of the Corporation. Much improvement was not made during the year in birth registration; but the Health Officer has taken the matter seriously in hand, and hopes that, as his new system becomes more familiar with the people it will be possible to register every child that is born. 13,520 births were registered against 12,688 in the previous year, giving a birth-rate of 17·42 per mille against 15·43 in 1900. 650 more male children were registered than female children. During the greater part of the year of report the control of plague was under Government as before, but in October the Health Officer took over the duty in addition to his own, and the administration of plague measures is now in the hands of the Health Department, by which change it has been possible to effect a very considerable reduction in plague expenditure. The net cost to the Municipality of the maintenance and working of the Health Department during the year of report was Rs. 10,83,971 against Rs. 13,58,700 in the previous year.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

With better health conditions prevalent in the City the Joint Schools Committee is able to show better results than in the previous year. The number of Municipal schools increased from 82 to 85 and the attendances from 5,484 to 7,235 pupils. Similarly the aided schools increased from 90 to 95 and the attendance in them from 7,773 to 8,305. Thus a total number of 15,540 pupils were under education in the schools maintained or aided by the Joint School Committee. Of these 8,935 were Hindus, 2,523 Parsis, 2,484 Mahomedans, 760 Native Christians and 836 others. The expenditure of the Committee for the year was Rs. 1,498 against Rs. 1,41,281 in the previous year. The average cost per pupil is worked out at 17-4 against 21·9 in the previous year, the reduction being due to improved attendance in the schools.

Before concluding this review the Standing Committee must congratulate both the permanent and the officiating Commissioner on the satisfactory manner in which the Municipal Administration of the City of Bombay was conducted during the year 901-1902.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday evening when Mr. Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Vice-President, occupied the chair.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donor:—

From Bombay—A short sketch of the early History of the Town and Island of Bombay, Hindu Period, by Purshotam Balkrishna Joshi.

From Calcutta—Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol LXXI, Part I, Extra No I 1902.

From Washington—Three papers on the Birds of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of Paraguay and of South America received from the U. S. National Museum.

AUSPICIOUS HORSES.

Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi then read a paper on "A Few Notes on Auspicious Horses," which will be published in the society's journal.

He said that his paper was, as it were, a supplement to his previous paper a "Horse in Ancient Time" read before the Anthropological Society in January, 1895. He submitted in his paper a few notes on the signs and symbols which, from the points of view of the people of Gujerat made a horse auspicious. His notes were based on the folklore as heard by him in Bulsar. Before treating the subject proper of his paper he referred to the subject of horse shoes, handled in a very interesting way by the late Dr. George Fleming in an article entitled "The folk-lore of horse shoes" in the last August number of the "Nineteenth Century." Dr. Fleming said that the Huns are stated to have had their horses shod, when they invaded Europe. . . and nail-shoeing originated among the equestrian peoples of Central Asia and was introduced into Europe by the Cimbri." Mr. Modi submitted that, as ancient Iran was the original home of the horse, and that, as it was also the home of horse-racing, which with Mithraic worship and Mithraic rites entered into Greece and then into other parts of Europe through Rome, the act of horse-shoeing also was introduced into Europe from Persia, through the Huns and other tribes, which according to the Avesta came into contact with the ancient Iranians. The Meher Yasht in honour of Mithra clearly refers to the art of horse-shoeing. Mr. Modi then enunciated several signs and symbols which were believed to make a horse auspicious or inauspicious.

Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Egypt, Captain J. Chellew, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

Abraham Mr
Acton Mrs
Ainsworth Mr J J
Alexandroff Mr A A
Allen Mrs R and infant
Anderson Capt
Anderson Miss
Audrey Mr W
Auley Miss E
Annesley Mr
Armstrong Mr and Mrs S child and infant
Armstrong Miss
Arrowsmith Miss
Atherton Lieut Col
Atherton Mrs
Baker Lieut R B
Baker Sir Bery
Baldock Col
Ballantyne Capt
Barnadiston Capt E
Bashford Miss
Bateman Champain Capt H
Bates Sir E
Bathe Mr H H
Batty Mrs H
Batty Miss
Beamish Miss
Beatty Mrs J
Beavers r J
Belcher Mr and Mrs W E G
Belfield Mr J
Birkmyre Mr and Mrs A and child
Blacrave Mrs and infant
Blanes Rev A J
Blood Genl Sir Bindon
Bomford Col G
Boughey Mr G M
Bowring Mr and Mrs T B
Bowsher Miss A
Brassey Mr
Brittain Mr S S
Brockiebank Mr and Mrs
Brooke Capt Y
Brooke Miss A
Brown Capt and Mrs
Brown Mr and Mrs M
Button Mr A
Cable Mr and Mrs E
Cable Miss
Cain Mr C A
Campbell Mr A J
Campbell Miss
Campbell Mrs
Carey Mrs and infant
Carnbin Miss
Carter Mr and Mrs H Bonham
Carter Miss
Carter Mr W T
Carey Mr and Mrs
Chad Miss
Chamberlain Mr
Chandler Miss
Chandon Miss
Cholmeley Mr and Mrs H S
Clark Mr F R
Clarke Miss F
Cleveland Mr and Mrs C R
Colgate Miss
Conolly Mr V
Constable Mrs
Cook Mrs D
Cook two Misses
Cooper Sir Alfred
Cooper Lady
Cooper Miss
Cora Countess of Stafford
Coward Miss G
Cowie Lt C.I and Mrs C H
Cox Mr A L
Crawford Mrs and 2 children
Cronan Miss
Cross Mrs
Crossley Mr W
Crummin Mrs
Davidson Miss M S
Davies Mr N de G
Davis Mr W N
Dawes Mr E H
Deane Lieut D
Dennys 2 Misses
Van Smanda Middle
Devenish Miss
Dannal Mr and Miss F J
Donohus Mrs and child
Dunbar Mrs M
Dunns Miss
Eagle Maj and Mrs F
Earle Miss C
Earle Miss
Eastwood Maj J C B
Eastwood Mrs
Elles Mr B P
Ellis Maj and Mrs
Ellis Miss
Ellis Mrs
Elmore Mr J S
Enthoven Mr
Enriques Mrs A W and infant
Everett Miss
Exra Mr E
Farley Mrs
Farquharson Mr and Mrs
Fearns Miss F J
Fearon Lt-Col J A
Fearon Mrs
Fenwick Mr and Mrs E G
Field Dr J W
Fischer Miss
Fitzgerald Mr N
Fitzgerald Capt and Mrs
Forrest Mrs R
Forster Mr L H P
Forwood Mr and Mrs
Francis Mr and Mrs F A
Fraser Mr J H R
Freeman Rev S E
Frayer Mr J G
French Mrs E
Frizelle Capt and Mrs and 2 infants
Furnival Mr J B
Garratt Maj
Gaskin Mr L E P
Gillespie Miss
Glendenning Mr and Mrs J A
Glover Lady
Glover Miss
Glyn Capt
Goldsmid Mr F L
Goldspink Mr
Goodenough Maj
Gordon Mr R S
Gould Capt J
Gowan Mr H C
Grainger Miss
Grant Mr C W
Grezory Mr A
Griffiths Rev Dr G
Grimes Mr and Mrs
Guest Mr F
Hadwen Mr J W
Haigh Mr P B
Half r Miss
Hall Mrs and Miss
Hallam Mr R J
Haller Mr and Mrs H M
Hallet Col C H
Hamilton Col F H W
Hamilton Mr C Fitz William
Hamilton Mrs and 2 children and infant
Hampson Mr. CJD
Harper Mr J
Harrison Lt Col E A
Hart Lady
Hart Miss
Harvey Mrs and infant
Haworth Col and Mrs
Hazlehurst Miss A
Heap Mr and Mrs child and infant
Henderson Mr J
Henderson Miss
Henderson Mrs M
Henderson Miss K
Hennessy Mr and Mrs
Henton Rev
Herbert Lord
Hewett Mr B
Hill Capt R T
Hill Mr and Mrs C P
Hill Mr W Rayen
Hill
Hindmarsh Mr and Mrs T A
Hogg Miss
Holmes Mr H B
Holmes Mr W
Holyoak Mr
Hubback Mr J A
Hudson Mr and Mrs E
Hummell Mr H
Hunt Capt S S
Hunt Mrs Leigh
Hunter Mr J S W J
Hutton Mrs and child
Ingeston Lord
Ishmael Mr J P
Jack Mr K A
Jackson Mr H
James Mrs and child infant
James Miss V
Jameson Miss
Jenkinson Maj and Mrs C
Johnson Mrs W P
Johnstone Mr and Mrs H and child
Jolly M R
Jones Mr R L
Joseph Miss F
Jukes Mr J E C
Kapels Mr J
Keating Mr
Keay Mr Seymour
Kemp Mrs
Kendall Mr C H B
Kendall Mr F R
Kennedy Mr and Mrs R G
Kennedy Rev
Ker Mr J C
Ker Mr L B
Killen Mr J
Kissendorper Mr W
Kitchener Genl Viscount and suite
Kuch Behar Maharajah of
Lambert Mr W B
Langshan Miss
Laner Mr M
Lea Mr and Mrs J H
Legard Miss
Lea Master
Leveson Gower Mr land Mrs G
Liddiard Mr E C
Little Maj Cosmo
Lloyd Mr E C
Locker Lieut W J
Lewis Mr and Mrs J R
Lumsden Col
Lumsden Mr P J
McCaw Mr W J M
Macdonald Mr A
Macdonald Miss
Macfarlane Mr D
Macelroy Rev C
Mackenzie Dr J

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Justin McCarthy is giving us a book which will probably have the title "Portraits of the Sixties." It will contain memory sketches of some of the celebrities of that time, with a light study of its events. The book is to be illustrated.

Mr. Pember Reeves, the Agent-General for New Zealand, has nearly finished a book on which he has been long engaged. It is an account of the State experiments that have, during recent years, been going on in progressive Australasia. Mr. Pember Reeves was the author of the Act under which labour disputes in New Zealand are settled, and altogether he writes from full knowledge.

The late Lord Lilford was a high authority on birds, and he kept journals in which he entered his observations of their life. From these journals Mr. Trevor Battye is editing a book that Messrs. Hutchinson will publish, with drawings by Mr. Archibald Thorburn. It treats of bird life in various parts of Europe, or Lord Lilford was a considerable traveller. It will also include papers from other pens on falconry and otter-hunting, which were his favourite sports.

It seems that among Mr. Pierpont Morgan's occupations autograph collecting finds a place. The fact is mentioned in a book which Messrs. Harper are about to issue, entitled 'Meditations of an Autograph Collector." The author is Mr. Adrian H Joline, an American autograph collector, and he has much to tell us. He defends the "true collector" against criticism, but leaves the "pseudo-collector" to look after himself. He thinks that the hobby, properly understood and cultivated, stands for all that is gentle and genial in human nature.

Mr Money Coutts is publishing with Mr. Lane a volume which is certainly not common place in its subject, "Ars Heretica" it is entitled, and we get this note as to the contents:—"The author shows, on the authority of "The Book of Job," that the poet is as much a Prophet of God as the priest. In other words, that Man is the divinest Revelation known to Man, and that he expresses the divinity within him by Religion and Art." Evidently the book is a continuation, in prose, of Mr. Money Coutts's poetic argument in 'The Revelation of St Love the Divine"

To Mr. W. D. Howells the writing of a boy's book surely means a new literary world. It is called The Flight of Pony Baker, and will be out in good time for Christmas. Whether it will best suit American boys or English boys remains to be seen. Anyhow, it is from a distinguished pen and for the rest we learn that—"The story tells of Pony's life in a small town, his resentment at being babied by his mother, his hurt feeling at his father's sternness and his contemplation of joining Indians or a circus, and how he finally came through it all."

Copies of the four volumes in which Hurrell Froude's literary remains were published are to-day rather difficult to get. This is not surprising, since they appeared edited by Newman and Keble, so long ago as the years 1838-39. There has always been an interest in these theological essays by a man who belonged to a gifted family, and who was prominently identified with the thought of his day. Accordingly Miss Guiney has prepared what may be called a selection of them. This volume, with a short memoir of Hurrell Froude and his labours, is to be published before long by Messrs. Longman.

Mr. Dent is publishing a book by Mr. Francis A. Knight on 'The Sea-Board of Mendip," an interesting part of West Country. Mr. Knight has already written several nature books, as, for example, his "Rambles of a Dominie." He has for forty years dwelt in the land of Mendip and so should be uncommonly well qualified to write about it. Moreover, other Mendipians have put their observations at his disposal. The history of the region is carefully gone into, and its archæology and natural history are described. The volume will have photographs, plans, and maps.

The Investigator is a survey ship of the Royal Indian Marine, and from her decks some valuable natural history studies have been made in the Indian seas. Professor Alcock describes, in a book which Mr. Murray will publish, the results of four years of such work. Some of the cruises were made in little-known waters, and to little-known islands in the Andaman and the Laccadive Archipelagos. Professor Alcock finds in "Drake's Voyage" the following sentence as motto for his book:—"Forasmuch as the main ocean is the Lord's alone, and by nature left free for all men to deal withal, as very sufficient for all men's use, and large enough for all men's industry."

"The power of Poe," as Swinburne once said, "grows wider and strikes deeper as time advances." This thought is taken up in rather a different way by Professor Richardson, who has written an introduction to Putnam's fine forthcoming edition of Poe's writings. Hessys:—As the twentieth century proceeds it becomes increasingly evident that Poe is the American world-author. The fact may be received with acclamation or regret, willingly or grudgingly, but it remains. He recalls that Hugo called Poe the "prince of American literature," and that Whitman said, "by final judgment he must be classed with the electric lights of imaginative literature, brilliant and dazzling."

Politics, Prince Bismarck once said to Mr. Sidney Whitman, have eaten up all my other hobbies. The remark will be found in Mr. Whitman's volume of personal memories of Bismarck, which Mr. Murray is now about to publish. Shortly after his death a distinguished German Parliamentarian said that nothing about so remarkable a personality should be overlooked. Such an opinion from such a source, says Mr. Whitman, affords me some justification for the belief that my recollections of Prince Bismarck may prove of interest. He has many anecdotes of his meetings with the great Prussian to recall, and some also of Princess Bismarck. She had none of the vanity, we are told, which likes to sun itself in the smiles of Royalty.

Mr. Edward Arnold promises a new volume by Mr. Edwyn Robert Bevan, who recently published a translation of Prometheus Vinctus. We are told of "The House of Seleucus," as it is called, that it "treats of a phase of Greek civilisation of immense importance, and yet singularly neglected—the Greco-Macedonian rule in the East after Alexander the Great. It deals with the dynasty which played the principal part in the Greek East—that founded by the Macedonian Seleucus." It seems that there is no modern book, even in Germany, which makes a special study of the history of the Seleucid kingdom. Altogether, it may be said of this book that it reveals an early chapter of that process which we are watching in the European conquest of the East to-day.

Countess Howe has edited an account of the work of the Imperial Yeomanry hospitals in South Africa, and Mr. Humphreys will publishit in three volumes. —Archdeacon Sinclairtwev is giving us a second volume of his sermons under the title "Words from St. Paul's." It discusses various religious subjects.—Mr. Lane is to have Mr. William Watson's 'Selected Poems" ready shortly The volume will cost 5s. net in leather, and 3s. 6d. net in cloth.—All the Japanese vellum copies of the work "Constable and his Influence on Landscape Painting' have been sold, although it is not yet published. The price of these copies is fifteen guineas net.—Mr. Elkin Mathews is issuing a selection of the religious verse by Henry Vaughan, the Silurist. Miss Adelaide Gosset has made the selection.—"Across Iceland" is a book by Mr. William Bisiker which Mr. Arnold will shortly publish. It is an account of a semi-scientific expedition and has illustrations.—In 1862 Dr. Charles Palk Collyns published a book, "Notes on the Chase of the Red Deer," which has had a value ever since. A reprint of it, edited by the Hon. L. J. Bathurst, is promised by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen.

The preface to Sir Henry Taylor's "Philip van Artevelde"—a drama more praised than read—was accepted for the poetic gospel of the day; as the chief text of the sermon was on the dangers of passion and imagination in poetry. Nor, says Mr. Gosse, did the preface of 1834 confine itself to the encouragement of what was tame and good; it descended into the dust and wrestled with lions that where wild and bad. It fought with Byron as Christian fought with Apollyon, conscious of the awful strength of its supernatural opponent. It fought less strenuously, and with a touch of contempt, with "the brilliant Mr. Shelley," to whom it could afford to be condescending. It glanced round the arena without being able so much as to observe Keats, whom, apparently, Taylor in 1834 had never heard of, or else despised so entirely that it did not occur to him to mention his name. Into this dull atmosphere "Festus" burst with—as it seemed to poetic souls like the Brownings—a promise and a potency of new fire and light.

MACKINDER'S GODDAMA.

"This climate," grumbled his Honour, "is only fit for Japanese and Kanakas." He read the menu and thrust it into a bouquet of orchids in front of him. "Jerusalem artichokes!" he remarked cantankerously; "Now, in the name of common-sense, why?" Jerusalem artichokes?" The A.D.C. considered, looking appealingly the while at the lazy punkah flapping to and fro above him. "It might be," he said thoughtfully, "because they make Palestine soup." His Honour turned upon him a look of compassionate contempt. "The trend of modern conversation" he remarked to the steward at his elbow, "is towards positive insanity. Nobody can talk nowadays; as for the raconteur, he is obsolete!" "My dear Judge," said the A.D.C., "do have a paw-paw; they are good for dyspepsia. The P. M. from Geraldtown told me this morning the very best snake yarn I ever heard."

"Snake yarn!" exclaimed his Honour, with sudden interest, "why I could tell you——" He swung round in his chair. "Come up on desk," he said, invitingly.

The A.D.C. stepped out and followed him, sinking into a deck chair with his customary air of bored interest. His Honour fanned himself violently with a palm leaf. Far on shore lay the Queen of the North in a silky haze of moonlight, sleeping among her palms and roses, and bougainvillia. The wind brought off sudden breaths of perfume, and the little waves slapped the side with a sound of dreamy content as the great ship heaved on the tideway.

"Lovely night," remarked his Honour. "Pity one can't see it from an ice-chamber. Weather like this makes me doubt the Constitution; I want to be a Satrap, and go about with a retinue of slaves—litter, fans, and all that."

The A. D. C. put his thumbs in his scarlet cummerbund. "And how about the snake yarn?" he said.

"Snake yarn" exclaimed his Honour with an air of gentle astonishment, how did you know I had a snake yarn?

Because you always like to go one better, replied the A.D.C. The P.M.'s was true.

If he said so, remarked his Honour cheerfully, you may set it down as a lie, sure; now mine is true—you may acquire merit by believing it. Did you ever hear of Mackinder, the man who wrote Snakes, and other Reptiles? You have? Well, this story is about Mackinder. He brought a letter of introduction to me when he came out to visit his brother—I never liked any one so well—he was no end of a good fellow, but queer's no word for it. A Glasgow man, as you know, six feet two in his stockings, with a flaming red head, and short-sighted light blue eyes behind his glasses. He stooped, and had an odd habit of thrusting out his neck, which gave him the appearance of some enormous bird, and the loose silk coats he wore, with the pockets bulging with creatures of sorts, assisted considerably in the similitude. People took to him tremendously, but they had a wholesome horror of his pockets, one never knew what he might produce from them. He used to go off into the bush, and make long expeditions into the New Guinea scrub in search of snakes; snaks were his particular hobby, and he would meet one in the street, or at the club, and yank several yards of serpent out of his pocket, or may be something small and deadly as prussic acid, and remark, 'I say old man, do look at this! Splendid specimen—such and such a snake—very rare!' and go on to tell you how long it took to die from the bite of it. How he wasn't killed, in those journeyings he took I never can understand: he went unarmed, save for a rook rifle, and nobody with him but his assistant Forbes. Forbes was an old college friend of his; brilliantly clever chap, who had taken honours, and drifted into poverty and disgrace through being altogether given over to drink. He was practically never sober, though Mackinder used to watch him like a baby. Mackinder had a great sympathy for failures and might-have-beens, and his hand was never out of his pocket. He was a queer thing in scientists.

One night at Government House I saw Paget knock up against him and something hissed from his breast-pocket. Hallo! cried Paget; what's that? Surely you have got a snake, about you, Mackinder?

Mackinder blushed the colour of brickdust, and putting his hand inside his dress coat brought out a thin black velvety body with a pink belly and a flat venomous head; it waved the head about for a moment, and disappeared up his sleeve.

That's my Goddama, he said with his curiously boyish laugh. I have carried it about with me since it was about an inch long. The man who gave it me declared its presence would bestow immunity from snake bite. It has done so. Why, how, I cannot tell. Fascinating things, snakes.

By Jove! said Paget shudderingly, 'I'd rather purchase wisdom with a packet of strychnine and a hypodermic syringe than carry about a beastly snake!

"'Serpents are like people,' said Mackinder; 'they require knowing. Let me lend you a couple: you'll be surprised at their individuality, once you are acquainted with them.'

"'Thanks, awfully,' replied Paget. 'I have no desire to extend my undesirable acquaintance beyond myself.'

"Mackinder smiled as he went off with his Goddama up his sleeve, and it made me fairly creep to see him dancing with his niece. The girls adored Mackinder; they thought it no end of fun to tell him they had kept him a danced though he danced like a lame camel; but their enjoyment came off in seeing him blush and smile, and in listening to his stories.

"Forbes was there too, moping gloomily about the verandahs. He told me Mackinder had made him swear off the drink for a fortnight, and wouldn't leave him at the hotel for fear of temptation. He declared he was simply craving for a drink, but somehow Mackinder headed him off every time he got near the refreshment-room.

"Perhaps that accounted for the subsequent proceedings. Forbes somehow got it, and when I sauntered into the club he was waudering up and down the billiard-room laughing at the pictures, and drunk as a crow. He refused to go home saying Mackinder had taken his nieces up to their house, and they had made him leave the Goddama behind. He was waiting to render it up, and evidently anxious to resign possession. I sat up on the verandah till I heard a great noise in the bar, and went down to find Forbes sitting on the ice-chest waving the Goddama above his head. There was a crowd of members from across the road; they had an all night sitting on.

"Mackinder and Forbes were on the outside, and Mackinder was craning his long neck to see what his assistant was doing. Forbes caught sight of him peering over the heads of the crowd, and shouted, 'Come and take ye're Goddama.' He began jabbing it up and down in the air, while the creature made ineffective darts at his wrist. 'I'm pardat seek o'.' And he laughed foolishly as Mackinder came up, looking very pale, and tried to take it from him. 'Don't ye know what ye're doin' Forbes?' he said very low. 'Courting death; let go, you fool!' Forbes thrust it into Mackinder's face with another of his silly laughs, and the next instant he had sprung clean six feet across the floor with the snake hanging on to his forefinger. Mackinder stepped back holding a handkerchief to his mouth, and sat down stiffly; his face was quite grey, and his eyes looked glazed.

"'For God's sake,' he said thickly, 'a doctor?' a doctor!' and he closed his eyes. 'Quick, quick!' he said; 'no time to lose!'

We took hold of Forbes, who was screaming like a woman and carried him off to Tallier, who gave him an injection of strychnine; but apparently it was too late. Forbes died in the usual way, and we went back to break it to Mackinder. He was still sitting in the same place, huddled up against the wall. I shook him, but he made no sign. Then Paget lifted his head, and we saw that he was a dead man; his mouth was slightly puffed, and in the middle of the lower lip was a small slipper-shaped mark, where the snake had bitten him, as Forbes thrust it in his face.

"'Of course it had exhausted the venom in the poison fangs: Forbes had died of the strychnine injection."—Frances Campbell in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	3	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	5	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	3	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	3	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	17	13	83
Total plague deaths to date	121,242	100,734	
Same date last year	40	22	94

A Laffan's telegram from Durban states that Field-Cornet Siebert, who has just returned from India, where he was a prisoner of war, declares that he was within sixty yards of General Wauchope when the latter fell at Magersfontein, and that his last words were, "Forward, soldiers of the Queen!' then, "This is not my fault!"

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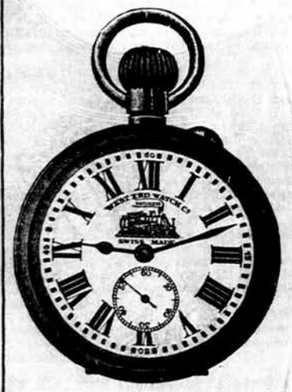

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THE BERNA, Keyless Lever Watch, medium and small size, as supplied to several Indian Railway Companies, for use on their lines, in NICKEL SILVER CASE Rs. 15. Made also in Hunting and Half Hunting Cases, Nickel Silver and Fine Silver; for particulars refer to Price List.

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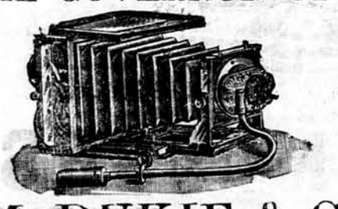

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
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The late Lord Clyde said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the p both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

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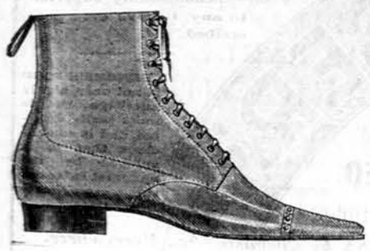

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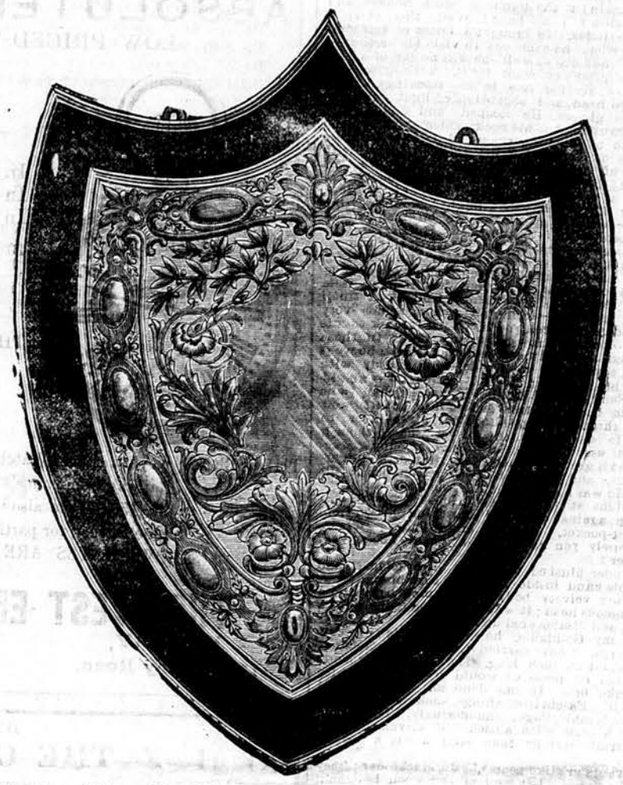
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